"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Clearing to-day; fair to-morrow; brisk northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,784. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1912.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

INDIANA FOR TAFT BY A DISPUTED VOTE

Returns Give Him 200 Majority in State Convention, but Roosevelt Men Claim Victory.

20 DELEGATES ARE SURE

Ten of the 30 to National Convention May Be the Colonel's—$15,000 Used in Raising Fraud Cry.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 24.—While there is hardly the shadow of a doubt that President Taft has carried the State in the Delegate Conventions and primaries, the Roosevelt managers are still claiming a majority of delegates in the State Convention, which meets here on Tuesday. The returns give them four and possibly five districts, but all the figures received here indicate that Taft has something over 800 delegates out of a total of 1,409.

Taft has carried eight of the Congress Districts, against five for Roosevelt, and it is not improbable that the President may have nine, as reports from one are conflicting. Thus with the four delegates at large to be chosen by the State Convention and at least sixteen district delegates President Taft is practically assured of twenty delegates of the State's thirty to the National Convention.

It is reported here, and generally believed, that the Roosevelt managers received $15,000 from the East two weeks ago. This money is said to have come in the form of a draft and was cashed at one of the Indianapolis banks. A great deal of it was spent in newspaper advertising, the Roosevelt men taking whole pages to warn the people against frauds at the primaries and in the conventions. In some counties fear of wholesome frauds was aroused, but in others the attempt to excite prejudice was so palpable that it reacted against the men who paid for the advertising space.

Roosevelt's managers are preparing to file contests in every district that Taft has now, and this is thought to foreshadow the withdrawal of the Roosevelt delegates from the State Convention if the contests are decided against them. This is the real fear of the President's friends. They don't want to see two conventions, though one of them be of the rump order, for they believe it will mean two State tickets and possibly two Republican candidates for the Presidency. There is a great deal of feeling in the fight, and conservative Republicans are greatly concerned over the consequences to the party.

Harry New's Claims.

After getting in all belated returns today by telegraph and by long-distance telephone, Harry New, manager of President Taft's campaign in Indiana, made this statement:

"You can say with the greatest confidence that the friends of President Taft will control the State at the convention of Tuesday by not less than 200 votes. This estimate is based on absolutely reliable returns made to me by men in the different counties of the State who are reliable and who would not attempt to mislead me. They are corroborated by figures received by the State Central Committee, which is not partisan in this matter, and by the reports of the newspaper correspondents who have no interest except to be right.

"Not only will the President control the State Convention and have the four delegates-at-large, but he will have the district delegates from eight districts. There is no question whatever about him having eight, and on this basis the delegation will stand 20 to 10 in the President's favor. I believe Taft will have 24, but in order to be absolutely sure I fix the number at 20 delegates to Chicago, for I want to be within the most conservative limits possible."

Edwin M. Lee, former State Chairman and head of the Roosevelt campaign in Indiana, however, claims a majority of eighty-five in the State Convention. He declares Roosevelt has the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Congressional Districts for a total of 806 delegates. He says the Roosevelt faction hopes to be able to unseat many delegates elected in the primaries in Marion County.

For Taft, Says McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Dispatches last night from Indiana showed both the Taft and Roosevelt managers claiming victory at the second day's primaries to elect delegates to the State Convention and district delegates to the Republican National Convention. To-day with further details Mr. McKinley, President Taft's manager, while conceding the Eleventh District to Col. Roosevelt and admitting that contests in the Sixth, Eighth, and Twelfth Districts are so close that they cannot be decided until the district conventions are held, said that the State Convention will be safely for Mr. Taft.

CHICAGO FEARS A BIG STRIKE.

34,000 Men in Building Trades May Quit on May 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Work on every building in the Loop District of Chicago will cease on May 1, unless differences between the building contractors and the 34,000 members of the unions of carpenters, lathers, and building laborers are settled before that time.

One thousand members of the Lathers' Union have been on strike since March 1 and only recently the plumbers organization won a victory over the master plumbers in the fight for a wage scale of $6 a day for eight hours' work. The lathers were receiving $5.50 for an eight-hour day. They demand $6, with 300 yards as a maximum days work.

The 16,000 members of the Carpenters' Union have been receiving 60 cents an hour, or $4.80 for an eight-hour day. They are demanding an increase of 5 cents an hour, and have refused an increase of 2½ cents.

The contracts between the employers and the various organizations of building laborers with a membership of about 17,000, expire on May 1, and these organizations are threatening to walk out unless they get an increase of 5 cents an hour. Under the present contracts they are receiving 37½ cents an hour. The building contractors fear a sympathetic strike involving thousands of members of the Bricklayers', Stone Masons', and Hod Carriers' Unions.

The total increase in wages demanded by these men aggregates $1,700 a working hour.

Angostura Bitters lends delicious flavor to grapefruit and jellies.—Adv.

SLAIN BY CHINESE BANDITS.

Mr. Hicks, Wisconsin Teacher, Killed on Yang-tse—Two Friends Wounded.

ICHANG, China, March 24.—Three Americans, Messrs. Hicks, Hoffman, and Sheldon, were attacked while exploring the gorges of the Yang-tse River in a boat, and all three were robbed and wounded, the former fatally, according to a telegram from Wushan, Province of Szechwan.

Soldiers and a doctor have been sent to Wushan from this city. Wushan is about seventy-five miles to the westward on the Yang-tse.

PEKING, March 24.—The American Legation received a telegram to-day from E. Carlton Baker, Consul at Chungking, saying that the Americans attacked at Wushan are teachers.

The Consul says Mr. Hicks, whose home was in Oshkosh, Wis., was killed, and that his companions, though wounded, are taking his body to Ichang. The attack was made by pirates, according to the Consul, and was not due to anti-foreign hatred. Chinese gendarmes are pursuing the pirates.

The American Legation to-day telegraphed to Roger S. Greene, Consul General at Hankow, to send Vice Consul General J. Paul Jameson to Ichang to obtain further information concerning the attack on the Americans.

The Kan-su army arrived at Sianfu, Province of Shen-si, March 22, and the Chinese soldiers, fearing that the Mohammedan troops would loot the city, began looting themselves. The Mohammedans retired. All foreigners are reported safe.

The representative of the Belgian financial syndicate will pay 3,000,000 taels ($2,000,000) to the Government to-morrow, unless the powers interfere.

Consular reports received here say there has been considerable disorder at Chefoo. A dispatch from Tsinan, Province of Shantung, reports the looting by soldiers of all but two native banks at Tsing-Chow-fu. Foreign property was not molested.

HONGKONG, March 24.—The authorities have agreed to suppress fighting in the European quarter of Swatow in the future. A conflict with the Chinese seems inevitable, and Europeans are coming here. The Provinces of Kwang-Si and Kwang-Tung are in a state of turmoil. Insurgents along the Canton River are defiant, in spite of the gunboats.

Troops at Linchow, Kwang-Tung Province, have revolted. They threaten to kill their Generals and loot the city.

SON OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Young Hicks Was a Graduate of Michigan College of Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 24.—Bert Hicks, who was killed by bandits in China, is the son of Emmitt R. Hicks of this city, ex-Attorney General of Wisconsin and one of the old Spooner Republican leaders.

"My son has been in China for a year," said Mr. Hicks, "as a tutor at the University of Cheng Tu. He is a graduate of the Michigan College of Mines, and went to Oshkosh after his graduation. He is 25 years of age."

SEARCH RUINS FOR WOOLSEY.

Author of "Garden of Eden" Suddenly Appears at Burned Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the home of J. Martin Woolsey, traveler and writer, at Willow Grove, early this morning. While men were searching the ruins for the body of Mr. Woolsey, who was supposed to have been burned to death, the author made his appearance, having suddenly gone to New York the night before on business without acquainting any one of his intention.

Mr. Woolsey, who until a short time ago lived at 40 South Thirteenth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., is a member of the Folk Lore Society of London and of the Folk Lore Society of New York. His literary prominence came in 1910 when he won a $10,000 cash prize for the publication of his book, "The Garden of Eden; or, The Discovery and Final Solution of the Mystery of the Woman, the Tree, and the Serpent." The work created wide comment, the writer being 80 years old. The book is mythological, theological, and scriptural in its conception.

Since that time Mr. Woolsey has written and published "The Discovery of Noah's Ark" and "The Ancient City." He came to Willow Grove about a year ago, leased a home, placed in it a library of thousands of volumes, lived the life of a recluse, preparing his own meals, and devoting his entire time to writing and music.

PHIPPS GIVES $10,000,000.

Transfers Pittsburgh Property to His Three Sons in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 24.—Henry Phipps has transferred $10,000,000 worth of Pittsburgh property to his three sons, John S., Henry, and Howard Phipps, all of Nassau County, N. Y. The property includes the Fulton, Bessemer, and Manufacturers' skyscrapers, the Phipps model tenements on the North Side, and two extensive farms in Allegheny County.

The properties were conveyed in a brief document confined to a description of the holdings, for the "consideration of $1." The paper was filed by a representative of the old-time partner of Andrew Carnegie, and had been signed by Mr. Phipps and his wife, Mrs. Annie C. Phipps, in New York, March 12. It does not indicate how the property is to be shared by the sons.

Mr. Phipps's representatives intimate that the father was actuated by the same purpose as when he deeded to his "boys" holdings in Chicago recently, valued at $3,000,000. At that time friends said that Mr. Phipps, desired to be relieved of the worries incidental to his vast real estate holdings, and was shifting the burdens to his sons.

TURKISH GOVERNOR KILLED.

Greek Assassinates the Hated Governor of Samos.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 24.—André Kopassis Effendi, Prince-Governor of Samos, was assassinated to-day by a Greek, who fired several shots at him. The assassin was arrested.

The crime was due to a political crusade against the Prince-Governor, who had been an object of the enmity of the Hellenic party in the island since his appointment as ruler by Turkey in 1907.

RUTLAND R. R. TO MONTREAL.
Sleepers lv. Grand Central daily 7:25 P. M. Particulars 1216 Broadway. 'Phone 6310 Mad. —Adv.

TAFT'S VETO AWAITS WOOL TARIFF BILL

President's Attitude to Democratic Measure Shown in Statement from Taft Headquarters.

PREFERS THE HILL MEASURE

House Republicans Divided Between That and Smoot's Bill, Which Is Less Drastic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—President Taft has definitely decided to veto the Democratic Wool bill according to the plain inference from a statement issued from the Taft headquarters to-night. The Tariff Board has reported on wool and woolens and, with that report before Congress, it was thought the President might feel justified in signing whatever bill Congress sees fit to send him in the light of that report. But according to to-night's statement he has decided that the Democratic bill, which the Democrats assert is sufficiently sustained by the Tariff Board's report, does not come up to specifications.

Instead, the President indorses the bill drafted by Representative Hill of Connecticut, and reported by the minority members of the Ways and Means Committee. This indorsement gains added interest from the fact that the Republicans in both Houses have been divided between the Hill bill and the kind of revision advocated in the Senate by Mr. Smoot of Utah. The Hill revision downward was too drastic for Mr. Smoot and the members from the Shepherd States and the Senator from Utah called to see the President about it last Saturday. But Representative Sereno E. Payne insisted that the Senate could not initiate tariff legislation and urged the President to keep hands off.

The statement from the Taft bureau on the subject of the Wool bill comes in a discussion of the situation in Montana, and is in part as follows:

"The people of Montana realize that if the President had vetoed the Payne law, the Dingley law, carrying higher tariff rates, would now be in operation, while the Republican Party itself would be split wide open.

"Their wool industry is one which needs protection, and the people of Montana are willing to abide by a fair decision from President Taft's Tariff Board as to the cost of production at home and abroad. This report has been rendered, and a Democratic House of Representatives will pass a Democratic bill revising the wool schedule this week, while the Republican minority, standing squarely on the report of the Tariff Board, have reported a bill fixing a tariff tax on the basis of clean wool, which not only gives the wool grower all the legitimate protection he needs, but at the same time affords liberal reductions in the present rates on wool for the benefit of the consumer. Had it not been for the Tariff Board, which President Taft fought for and secured in the Payne law, the wool tariff would again have been revised on an unscientific and unfair basis, and both the wool grower and consumer again jeopardized by a compromise which could not possibly be fair to both, and probably not fair to either in all its details."

The fight in Congress hinges on the basic duty on wool. The Democratic bill makes it a flat rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Hill levies his duty on the scoured content of the wool, and makes it 18 cents a pound, except on carpet wools, which are taxed 7 cents a pound, unwashed, and 19 cents scoured. But rebates make the carpet wools practically free. The Smoot bill, which is considerably higher than Mr. Hill's, though lower than the present law, is not yet complete, and will be offered as an amendment in the Senate. The present law has three classifications in ad valorems. The following table shows the difference between the present law, the Underwood, or Democratic measure, and the Hill bill, namely:

	Present Law. P. C.	Hill. P. C.	Underwood. P. C.
First-class wool	57.89	20	20
Second-class wool	57.86	34.71	20
Third-class wool	42.41	Free	20

$1,500,000 PAINTINGS HERE.

Eighty Masterpieces Brought on the Campania for a Dickens Exhibition.

Eighty paintings valued at $1,500,000, more than twice the value of the ship, arrived yesterday on the Campania from Liverpool in charge of Herbert Bally, editor of The Connoisseur, for exhibition in this country in aid of the Dickens Centenary Fund. They will be exhibited for six weeks at the New Galleries, 19 East Fifty-first Street, beginning on April 6.

The most important pictures in the collection are a Vandyck, a portrait of Countess Callmacey by Gainsborough, lent by the Earl of Denbigh; a portrait of the late Duke of Cambridge, lent by his grandson, the Duke of Teck; Lady Hamilton, by Romney, and a portrait of Lady Sinclair, painted by Conway, both lent by Sir John George Tollemache Sinclair; the famous portrait of John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, from Blenheim Palace, lent by the present Duke; Mrs. Boswell, painted by Sir Henry Raeburn; "A Lady Hunting," by Perroneau, lent by Lady Dorothy Neville, and a portrait of Charles Dickens by W. H. Frith, R. A., lent by Marion Spielman.

Perhaps the most interesting exhibit to American admirers of Dickens will be the sketch made by the great novelist of the original reading desk he used on his first visit and a ticket to his first reading given in this country, both lent by George R. Sims, proprietor of The Referee, the London weekly newspaper.

The paintings, which were brought over free of charge by the courtesy of the Directors of the Cunard Line, were packed separately in wooden cases lined with tin and hermetically sealed, so that in case anything had happened to the ship they would have been saved from damage by the salt water. Arrangements had been made beforehand with the United States Treasury Department for Collector Loeb to admit them into the country free of duty.

A special feature of the exhibition will be four period rooms—William and Mary, Georgian, Chippendale, Jacobean—and an oak room from the Turin exhibition.

Mr. Baily is a well-known English art critic.

TAFT SURE OF COLORADO.

Already Has 676 State Delegates—Convention on Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 24.—The Colorado Republican Convention, which meets here on Wednesday, will be strongly for President Taft. Official returns now in give 676 Taft delegates. Denver County leads, with a solid delegation of 128. Pueblo County follows with 48. Out of 62 counties, 50 are for Taft.

El Paso is the only important county for Roosevelt, but the full Second Congressional District is for him.

The convention will have a strong tariff plank favorable to the mining interests.

THE SUNDAY TIMES
publishes every Sunday a Pictorial Section in which are reproduced photographs of current news events. The edition is always sold out. To make sure of getting a copy give an order to your newsdealer to deliver to you regularly
THE SUNDAY TIMES.

SHOT DEAD BY A BOY HIRED TO MURDER

Police So Explain Killing of Young Workman at His Wife's Side.

SUSPECT IS UNDER ARREST

Slain Man Had Invited Friends to Party in East 42d St.—There Had Been a Quarrel.

Christopher Larsen, a young Norwegian, who lived on the third floor of a tenement house at 334 East Fortieth Street, near Second Avenue, was murdered last night by one of a gang of five boys, who, according to the police, had probably been hired to go to Larsen's home and kill him. Larsen was shot down in the hallway within a few feet of the door of his apartment. His young wife was standing at his side when the boy fired a bullet into his heart, killing him instantly.

Larsen, a hard-working young fellow, and his wife were visited by a young woman last night. This woman, the police say, had been at one time a friend of a man named Frank Spencer, who works in a saloon on Third Avenue, near Twenty-ninth Street. Spencer went to Larsen's flat last night and quarreled with the woman and is said to have tried to stab her with a butcher's knife. Larsen interfered, took the knife away from Spencer, and then forcibly ejected him.

Spencer is now a prisoner in the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, under suspicion of having had something to do with the murder. He denies all knowledge of the crime and declares that he does not know who the boys were in the gang that went to Larsen's flat, called him out into the hall, and then shot him.

It was about 8:30 o'clock last night when Larsen put Spencer out of his flat and told him to go away and not to come back again. Spencer, the police say, was in a very ugly mood, and cursed Larsen as he left.

About twenty minutes later there was a rap on the Larsens' door. Larsen at the time was seated by the window reading a newspaper. Mrs. Larsen went to the door. A boy who appeared to be about 17 years old stood in the doorway. Further back in the hall, and about five yards from the door, Mrs. Larsen saw four other boys of about the same age.

"Is the boss of the house at home?" the boy asked Mrs. Larsen.

Larsen heard the question, went to the door, and asked the boy what he wanted.

"We want to have a little talk with you out here in the hall," the lad answered.

In addition to Mary Mitkay, the eighteen-year-old girl for quarreling with whom Larsen had put Spencer out, there were six or seven other persons in the flat when the gang came. They were the first of a dozen people whom the Larsens expected to entertain at a party in honor of Miss Mitkay.

Larsen went out into the hall to talk with the gang. Mrs. Larsen, who was afraid that her husband was in danger, went with him. As Larsen reached a spot about a yard from his door one of the gang pulled a pistol out of his pocket and before Larsen had a chance to retreat or defend himself pointed it at the man's breast and fired. Larsen fell dead at the feet of his wife.

"Well, we got the guy," one of the gang said as the boys ran down the hall. They disappeared in the direction of Second Avenue and that was the last seen of them.

The report of the pistol was heard all over the house. One of the tenants ran out into the street and found Policeman Cannon, who summoned an ambulance.

Dr. Ivy of Bellevue Hospital said that Larsen had been instantly killed. Within ten minutes after the murder Lieut. Jeremiah Murphy and Detectives Andrews and Finn were on the case. Miss Mitkay told them of the row that Larsen had with Spencer. Finn and Andrews were told to go out and find Spencer.

They found Spencer at Thirty-third Street and Third Avenue. Andrews says the man saw them coming and tried to hide behind another man, with whom he was talking. Andrews collared Spencer, whereupon, the detective says, he said:

"I will go and you've got nothing on me."

At the station house Spencer refused to talk, and even refused to give his home address. Soon after he was brought in the police found a little boy, William Hansen, who saw the shooting, and who got a good look at the boy who fired the shot. He said that the gangster who fired the shot was known on the middle east side. He said he did not know the other members of the gang. Capt. Gloster of the Detective Bureau took charge of the search. He said he expected to have all five under arrest before daylight today.

ATHLETE RESCUES WOMAN.

Brown Football Player Plunges Into a Burning House.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24.—Seth K. Mitchell, centre on the Brown football team last year and prominent in basket ball and track athletics, saved Mrs. Sarah Kelly last night from a burning house. He was passing the house at 117 Ives Street when he saw flames in an upper room.

Mitchell ran into the hallway and upstairs. A woman's screams gave him his bearings, and, finding the door from the hall locked, Mitchell smashed it with his shoulder. The woman was in bed, which was a mass of flame. Grabbing her up, he carried her downstairs, but not before she had been badly burned about the hands and face. Mrs. Kelly was taken to the Rhode Island Hospital. She was unable to tell how she came to set the bed afire.

SAME PERSON MADE TWO ROSALSKY BOMBS

Commissioner Dougherty Said to Have Found Places Where He Bought His Ingredients.

USED SAME TYPEWRITER

Addresses on the Two Bombs Identical—Nicoll Not Worried by Threatening Letter Sent to Him.

The police declined to tell yesterday what progress Commissioner Dougherty has made in the task of identifying the sender of two infernal machines to Judge Otto A. Rosalsky of General Sessions. The second bomb, which, as told in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, was preserved intact, after having been made harmless by attachés of the Bureau of Combustibles, is now in the hands of Commissioner Dougherty, and it is understood that the Commissioner has succeeded in tracing some of the places from which the bomb-maker purchased the ingredients he used.

One of the postal agents now at work on the case said yesterday that the package containing the second bomb weighed some twelve ounces, and that it bore two five and one two cent stamps. The bomb was received, he said, at the sub-station in the Grand Central Station for transmission to the sub-station in West 102d Street.

It was also learned yesterday that the typewritten address on the second bomb seems to have been written on the same typewriter as the one used in addressing the first bomb sent to Judge Rosalsky a week ago last Saturday. The wording of the addresses on the two bombs was identical, and the police are convinced that both bombs came from the same source. They also feel there is good reason to believe that the Walker bomb was made by the same person who made the Rosalsky bombs.

Commissioner Dougherty could not be found by reporters yesterday. At his home in Sheepshead Bay it was said that he had gone away early in the day and that he was not expected home until late last night. Information as to where he had gone was refused. It was known, however, that Dougherty was somewhere in New York, and that he was busy directing the detectives who are at work on the bomb case. He did not visit Police Headquarters all day.

Judge Rosalsky was at his home in the Hendrik Hudson yesterday, but he refused to see reporters or to discuss the bomb cases in any way. He said that the case was entirely in Commissioner Dougherty's hands, and that if any talking was to be done, Commissioner Dougherty was the man to do it.

De Lancey Nicoll, who last Wednesday, the day that the second Rosalsky bomb was mailed, received a threatening letter, said yesterday that, while he had not taken the letter very seriously, he had nevertheless turned it over to Mr. Dougherty in the hope that it might aid the police in running down the Rosalsky bomb maker.

"On Wednesday last," said Mr. Nicoll, "I received by mail an anonymous letter demanding $10,000 and threatening my life with a bomb in case I failed to respond. The hour named for the payment of the money was 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and the writer told me not to notify the police. Reference was made to a long prison sentence imposed when I was District Attorney, and to the Brandt case and to the bomb that was sent to Judge Rosalsky. I was not concerned about the letter, for I have received many threatening letters in the course of my life, but on account of the reference to Judge Rosalsky and because the letter was written in long hand, and not on a typewritter, I sent it to Commissioner Dougherty, thinking that it might aid in the detection of the criminals who sent the bomb to Judge Rosalsky.

"The Commissioner, thinking that possibly the man who sent the letter might turn up at my house at the hour named for the payment of the money, sent his men here last night."

Mr. Nicoll does not believe that the letter received by him has any connection with the Brandt case. The person he said who wrote the letter was evidently an educated man.

Both the police and the Post Office agents continue to closely scrutinize all mail that is sent to Judge Rosalsky, either to his apartment in the Hendrik Hudson or to his chambers in the Criminal Courts Building. All packages sent to him are held up until they are examined by the police and officials of the Bureau of Combustibles. The Judge is guarded all the time now by the police, and there is always some member of the force in his apartment, while others are in easy call of his courtroom in the Criminal Courts Building while the courts are in session.

It is said that the police would not be at all surprised if the man who has tried twice to assassinate Judge Rosalsky made a further effort to get a bomb to him. It is practically certain, however, that any such attempt would fail because of the close guard maintained about the Judge.

While it is now admitted that both of the Rosalsky bombs were sent to Station H from the branch Post Office in the Grand Central Station, this does not mean that the packages containing the bombs were mailed in that station. They could have been mailed in any street package box east of Fifth Avenue and between Ninetieth and Spring Streets.

TELLS OF NICOLL LETTER.

Wife of Lawyer Says Threatening Note Referred to Rosalsky Bomb.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Mrs. Nicoll, the wife of De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Mortimer L. Schiff in the proceedings instituted for the release of Foulke E. Brandt, his former servant, from prison, described to-night the contents of the threatening letter received at Mr. Nicoll's home last Wednesday, in which the writer demanded a large sum of money. Mrs. Nicoll is staying at the Hotel St. James while her daughter, Miss Josephine, is ill.

"The letter was delivered to Mr. Nicoll at our home last Wednesday," said Mrs. Nicoll. "It was written entirely in long hand, and was without a signature or any evidence that would lead to the identification of the writer.

"After alleging at length the wrongs that had been inflicted upon many persons by my husband, the author declared that 'We will be compelled to proceed as we did in the Rosalsky case unless you deliver the sum of $10,000 to the party who will call for it Saturday afternoon.'

Referring to the illness of her daughter, who has been confined to her bed in the St. James for several weeks, Mrs. Nicoll declared that plans had been made to remove Miss Nicoll to her home in New York on the Saturday preceding Easter Sunday.

"My daughter is much improved," Mrs. Nicoll said, "although she is not able to sit up, as has been reported. The nature of her illness prevents a speedy recovery. But in two weeks we will have her taken from the hotel on a stretcher to a private car, or perhaps a special train, and carry her to New York. I am positive she will be well able to stand the trip. Following her arrival at home, she will go to the baths at Nauheim, accompanied by her nurse."

POWER FROM COAL BEDS.

Ramsay Suggests Underground Retorts to Make Gas Without Mining.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 24.—Sir William Ramsay, speaking at the opening luncheon of the Smoke Abatement Exhibition, held out the prospect of doing away altogether with coal smoke and coal mining by turning coal into gas in retorts in the bowels of the earth.

He could conceive the possibility, he said, of sinking the quantity of oxygen necessary to burn to the required extent the coal where it was, and drawing off the gas, thus generated, to be used for producing at the pit head electric power, which could be distributed from there.

The coal miners should carefully consider what they were doing at the present moment or they might find their business gone from them.

Sir William thought there was no reason why in future electricity should not be manufactured at a cost of a hundred units for a penny.

THREE DEAD IN A FIRE.

Two More Thought to be Dying—Others Hurt in West Street Blaze.

A woman was killed and Michael Wallace, 74 years old, a mechanic, was seriously burned in a fire that destroyed the four-story building of the Fall River Hotel at 174 West Street. Wallace was dragged out of the burning building by Policeman Bostwick of the Leonard Street Station.

The fire originated on the ground floor in a restaurant and mushroomed to the third floor. There were only six lodgers in the hotel when the fire was discovered.

Two more bodies were taken early this morning from the burning hotel. They ar esupposed to be those of a negro and his wife. The body of the white woman removed from the roof of an extension in the rear has been identified as that of Mrs. O'Malley, who conducted the hotel.

Two men taken to Hudson Street Hospital are believed to be dying. One of them is Patrick McNamara, a mechanic. The name of the other man is unknown. George Gleason, a butcher, and Michael Pierce, a laborer, have been taken to the hospital in a serious condition.

PORPOISES EXPLODE MINES.

Explosion and Loss in Dardanelles Are Laid to Lively School.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, March 25.—The London Times has the following dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent:

"According to reports from Consular sources, five of the contact mines recently laid down in the Dardanelles, are missing. Several others, according to accounts as many as eight, have exploded.

"The usual rumors concerning the activity of secret agents are current, but there is reason to believe that the mischief was done by a particularly lively school of porpoises, which are hardly likely to have been pressed into the Italian service.

"The news caused considerable anxiety in shipping circles here."

GOVERNOR LACKS TRAIN FARE

Oregon Executive to Make 500-Mile Trip on Horseback.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, Ore., March 24.—Because his traveling expense fund, voted by the Legislature, has become exhausted, Gov. West will travel on horseback for more than 500 miles to attend a convention of Western Governors. The trip will be made from Salem to Boisé, Idaho, through a wild region of the Cascade Mountains.

"I cannot afford to make this trip by train," said the Governor to-day, "and I am desirous of attending the convention. I am not willing to create a deficit, and appeal to the next Legislature to make it good, so I will ride on horseback. En route I am going to use the opportunity to preach good roads."

Gov. West will carry his effects in two saddle bags, and will wear a wide sombrero. The Governor used most of his traveling fund on the trip of Western Governors to New York last Fall.

MEN FALL TO DEATH FIGHTING

Cable of Elevator Snaps and Car Plunges 100 Feet.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24.—The parting of a steel cable upon which an elevator was suspended at the seventh floor of the Bradley Building, 1,210 West Sixth Street, to-day, plunged Harry Gardam and William Hunter, workmen, to instant death at the bottom of the shaft, 100 feet below, and was a tragic end to a quarrel which the men are said to have been engaged in when the cable broke. Their bodies were found locked together and mangled almost beyond recognition.

Frank Hugenston, 2,902 Garden Avenue, an employe of the Fellenbaum Brothers Company on the seventh floor, had stepped from the elevator but a moment before the cable snapped. He summoned assistance, and as the bodies were being taken from the pit at the bottom of the shaft he fainted.

William F. Smith, 4,410 Irene Avenue, also an employe of the building, owes his life to the fact that he overslept yesterday morning. He was to have aided the two victims of the accident.

HER LONG LIFE RECIPE.

Boston Woman at 92 Prescribes Raw Eggs and Candy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 24.—Mrs. Mary O. Loud, who celebrated her ninety-second birthday to-day, is an out-and-out optimist. She believes the world is getting better, but she thinks that women of the present day are too frivolous. Mrs. Loud is a firm believer in cold baths, and up to a few months ago took one regularly each morning.

"When we built this house sixty years ago," said Mrs. Loud, "there were then only a few farmhouses in the vicinity. It was the first brick house built in the south end. The South Bay used to wash by only a short distance from here. Since then there have been momentous changes.

"To what do I ascribe my longevity? To the care I have taken in the selection of my food. I eat four raw eggs a day. The only meat I eat is chicken. I eat a good deal of jam and preserves. I think sweets are wholesome. I like candy. Each day I eat several pieces."

JAPANESE STORY OF POLAR TRIP

Lieut. Shirase Cables The Times the First Account of His Antarctic Voyage.

SAILED AN UNKNOWN SEA

Landed Parties at Amundsen's Winter Base and to Penetrate Edward VII. Land.

NOT ON SCOTT'S ROUTE

No Sign of the British Expedition Seen by the Japanese Explorers.

By LIEUT. SHIRASE,
(Leader of the Japanese Antarctic Expedition.)

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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WELLINGTON, N. Z., March 24.—We started from Sydney on the Kainan-Maru on the 19th of November, last year, and, as we planned, sailed directly to the Bay of Whales. At 78 degrees and 29 minutes south latitude we landed a part of our party, which must proceed further southeastward.

At this inlet we met a Norwegian exploring ship, the Fram, which is very celebrated for its arctic navigation under Dr. Nansen some ten years ago.

Our boat thence sailed southeastward along the coast and reached King Edward VII. Land. We landed here a coast exploring party, but the boat still sailed southeastward and explored the unknown part of the sea.

After this the boat returned to the Bay of Whales and King Edward VII. Land to get on board the two parties.

In this exploration we lost no person. All are healthy.

We collected many scientific specimens and facts, which we must keep in secret at present. The ship, which arrived here yesterday, will reach Japan at the beginning of June.

We did not meet with Capt. Scott or any members of his party, for our objects and the portions we explored were quite different at this time, as shown by the above statement; nor did we find any trace of him.

SHIRASE.

Explored Unknown Parts.

Lieut. Shirase, who arrived back in Wellington, N. Z., on Saturday, shows in his statement, cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES, that he has been engaged in exploring part of the Antarctic Continent, the nature of which has thus far been unknown.

He says that he left one party at the Bay of Whales, which is in longitude 164 west. His account that he saw Amundsen's party here tallies with the report of Capt. Neilsen of the Fram, who told of finding a Japanese party encamped in a tent on the great ice barrier.

Shirase then proceeded eastward, that is, toward the part of the Antarctic Continent lying south of South America. He landed a party on King Edward VII. Land, he says, and then sailed southeastward into unknown seas.

Maps of the antarctic area, which have been drawn from inference and general knowledge, (for the place is, as Shirase says, an unknown sea,) show to the east of the known portion of King Edward VII. Land a vast stretch of pack ice, extending north almost to the antarctic circle.

Shirase seems not to have made a northern detour, but to have been able to push south and east toward Alexander Land, which was recently visited by Dr. Charcot, the French explorer. This lies south of Cape Horn.

The land between Cape Colbeck, a point on King Edward VII. Land at 158 west longitude, and Alexander Land is marked on the tentative maps as the antarctic Andes, because they are the continuation of the Andes of South America. What Shirase found out about this unknown part of the world he does not tell us.

Scott Party Took Same Direction.

Capt. Scott sent out an eastern party, which sailed eastward from McMurdo Sound, in the direction taken by the Japanese, for the purpose of landing a party to explore King Edward VII. Land. They got as far east as Cape Colbeck on King Edward VII. Land Feb. 2, 1911. They were unable to proceed further on account of the heavy pack ice.

The report of Lieut. Shirase does not show whether he got further than Cape Colbeck, but as he speaks of sailing on south and east, after landing his party at King Edward VII. Land, it would naturally be supposed that he did make more progress eastward.

Capt. Scott's eastern party, after failing to land at Cape Colbeck, returned along the barrier, searching for a landing place. According to the letter from Lieut. Pennell, who returned to Tasmania in April, 1911, after putting the eastern party ashore, Capt. Scott's men landed near the Bay of Whales. Capt. Pennell writes:

"In this bay, (of Whales,) which we reached on Feb. 4, (1911,) we found the Fram, the vessel of the Amundsen antarctic expedition, which was going into Winter quarters.

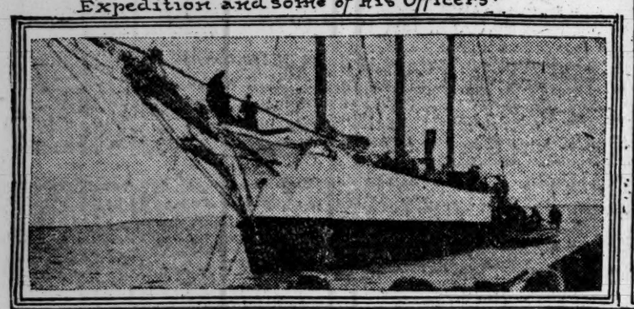
"Stores were landed and a hut erected two miles from the ship, and the Terra Nova afterward left again for McMurdo Sound."

The Japanese party in the East would have been landed a year later than Scott's party. It should be noticed that Scott's men were not actually landed in King Edward VII. Land, although it was their intention to explore there.

LIEUT. SHIRASE AND HIS ANTARCTIC EXPLORERS

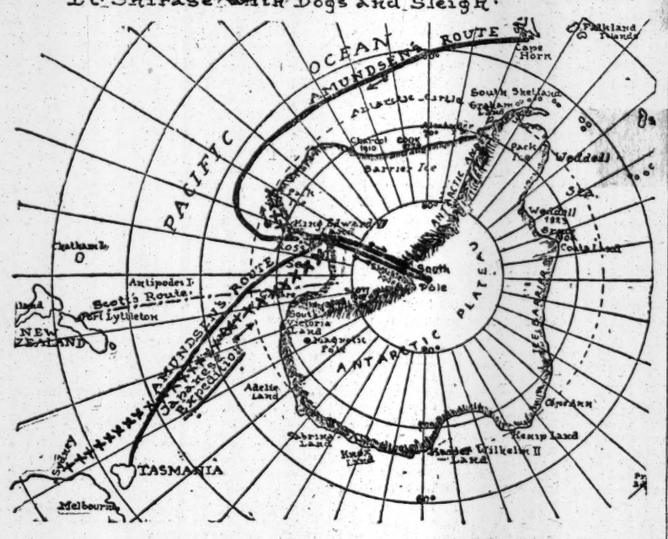
Lt. Shirase (X) Commander of Japanese Antarctic Expedition and some of his Officers.

The Navigating Officer and the Engineer of the "Kaina Maru".



The "Kaina Maru" leaving Wellington.

Lt. Shirase with Dogs and Sleigh.



Rival Routes of Antarctic Explorers.

while the Japanese commander says that he put a party ashore there, although he does not state exactly where.

Scott says in his statement of his plans for his expedition that his Eastern party was to be left to face the Winter of 1911 and to undertake journeys inland. He planned to land a complete outfit and traveling equipment for six men.

"I realized," he said in an article in The Royal Geographical Society Journal for July, 1910, "that this part of my plan is beset with many difficulties. A suitable wintering place may not be found, and even if found, the difficulty of landing stores remains, in a region where heavy pack ice is continually on the move, but the interest in the exploration of King Edward's Land justifies a great effort in the attempt."

Capt. Scott's fear that a party could not be landed on King Edward VII. Land was justified, as shown by the report of Lieut. Pennell, quoted above. The landing had to be made quite a distance to the west. If the Japanese succeeded in making the landing, as Shirase says they did, they have in this respect bettered the work of Capt. Scott.

Of the land itself Capt. Scott said in 1910:

"Our present knowledge of King Edward's Land is of the roughest description. We have seen rising snow slopes, and have here and there caught a fragmentary glimpse of exposed rock. Does this mean an archipelago of small islands or some part of the main continental mass? It is not difficult to see how many interesting problems of land and ice distribution depend on the answer to this question.

"The small eastern party, if left, will be left with full supplies and some transport facilities. They will have to face the unknown severity of a Winter in one of the most inhospitable parts of the antarctic region.

"They will have to face unknown difficulties and dangers in the journeys they undertake, but I can imagine no direction in which the hardship and difficulties of sledge journeys will be more amply rewarded. Should this party be safely landed I should endeavor to give them some connection with the western party—400 miles to the westward—by landing additional stores at one or two places on the barrier edge—if such places can be found."

Land to West Better Known.

The land to the west of McMurdo Sound, Scott's base, has received much more careful exploration than to the east. The magnetic pole, lying in that part of the continent, has made Victoria Land more attractive to explorers. Scott's western party spent the Winter of 1911 at Cape Adare, on Victoria Land, at 170 degrees east longitude, and during the antarctic Summer, just past, was to wodk through Victoria Land for the purpose of taking magnetic observation.

Dr. Mawson and the Australian party, now in the antarctic, were interested in the coast still further west and proposed to explore the 2,000 miles lying to the west of Cape Adare, including Adelie Land, Clarie Land, Sabrina Land, Knox Land to Gauss Berg, and Kaiser Wilhelm II. Land.

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TRUST MEASURES NARROWED DOWN

Federal Incorporation and Price Regulation Rejected by the Senate Committee.

GARY'S PLAN THROWN OUT

The Williams and Cummins Bills, Still Under Consideration, Are Contrasted by Robert R. Reed.

Lawyers in New York who have had a hand in the preparation of proposed amendments to the Sherman law have been informed that the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce has rejected the idea of Federal incorporation, and the measure prepared by Judge E. H. Gary of the Steel Corporation providing for Government regulation of prices. According to this information the committee's discussion of proposed amendments has narrowed down to the measures submitted by John Sharp Williams and Senator Cummins, which are alike in principle.

The Williams bill was drafted by Robert R. Reed of this city at Senator Williams's request. It was discussed yesterday by Mr. Reed in the light of other measures now before the Inter-State Commerce Committee. This bill does not involve Federal license, but is designed to meet the situation of State charter powers permitting blanket holding companies, interlocking Directors, intercorporate control of competing companies, and watered stock, which things, in Mr. Reed's view, are the causes of monopoly and permit evasion of the Sherman law.

The Cummins bill, Mr. Reed explained, does not require charter restrictions. It leaves the charter powers open as means of possible evasion and circumvention, while purporting to exclude the corporation from commerce if in its "organization or management" it is found to violate any one or more of a dozen prohibitions. Hence the trade commission is needed to compel obedience to the law.

"It excludes from commerce," Mr. Reed explained, "corporations having a common Director or officer with a competitor or with a banking corporation, corporations which hold stock in other corporations and corporations in which a holder of 10 per cent. of the stock also holds 10 per cent. of the stock in a competing corporation, but this last only applies if he acquires the stock with the assent of the Directors or officers. As the officers have no power to withhold their assent, this provision is confusing. If the stock is acquired without the assent of the Directors, the "stock * * * shall have no voting power in control or management," but how it shall be deprived of that voting power is not stated.

"The Williams bill covers this ground by excluding any corporation which does not by its charter provide 'that it shall not have any power to hold the stock of any other corporation * * * that no person representing directly or indirectly any competing business as owner, stockholder, officer, employe, or agent thereof or otherwise, shall have any vote or voice directly or indirectly in its affairs, or be eligible as a Director or officer thereof.'

"Both bills provide against the stifling of competition by the monopoly of raw material or sources of supply or by temporarily or locally reducing prices with intent to destroy competition. On this score the bills differ in detail, the Cummins bill excepting sales 'to all for substantially like deliveries at the same price.'"

On the matter of watered capital the Cummins bill, Mr. Reed explained, excludes all corporations whose capital and debt exceed by 10 per cent. the fair value of its property, subject only to business losses, or which issues stock or bonds exceeding by 10 per cent. the value of property received.

The Williams bill avoids some of the objections to these specific provisions, such as preventing the sale of bonds below 90, a course often essential to save business. It covers stock watering by requiring that capital shall be fully paid in and permitting it to be paid in property or services only when these values have been determined under drastic provisions.

Mr. Reed said that in his opinion the difference between a measure drafted on the principles of the bills now before the Senate committee and the plan of Federal control as such is the difference between construction and destruction.

POLITICAL. POLITICAL.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

WILL SPEAK TO-NIGHT AT THESE PLACES

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Clinton St., near Grand.
NATHAN GREENBAUM, Chairman.

LENOX ASSEMBLY ROOMS
256 2d St., near Ave. C.
Hon. E. W. BLOOMINGDALE, Chairman.

MAENNERCHOR HALL
203 E. 56th St., near 3d Ave.
Hon. CHARLES H. DUELL, Chairman.

NEW STAR CASINO
Hon. OSCAR S. STRAUS, Chairman.

IN THE BRONX

EBLING'S CASINO
156th St. and St. Ann's Ave.
Hon. AMOS PINCHOT, Chairman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN
170th St. and Third Ave.
Hon. WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Chairman.

REBELS DYNAMITE AN ARMORED TRAIN

Three Days' Fighting Around Escalon Ends in a Mexican Defeat.

SIXTY FEDERALS BLOWN UP

Engine Loaded Up with Explosives Hurled at Them—Ex-Minister Salas Wounded.

JUAREZ, Mex., March 24.—The rebels under Gen. Campa, after three days of fighting at Escalon, have won a victory. There are many dead on both sides. Gen. Gonzales Salas, the Federal leader, and ex-Minister of War, is among the wounded. He resigned his portfolio to take the field.

Sixty Federal dead were accounted for when the insurgents loaded a light engine with forty boxes of dynamite and sent it headlong into an incoming armored train, filled with Federal soldiers. After the fighting around Escalon Friday and Saturday Gen. Campa fell back last night to the town of Corralitos, which is a few miles south of this city. It is built on an eminence and more easily defended than Escalon. The Federals entered Escalon to-day, 2,000 strong, on three freight trains, preceded by an armoured train of three cars, and began to follow up the retreating rebels.

Campa obtained a light engine and an engineer, who agreed to accept the hazardous task of starting it after it had been loaded with the explosive. He ran it until a down grade was reached, and then, opening the throttle jumped.

The locomotive tore along the track at terrific speed. The engineer of the armored train saw his danger, but could not escape the onrushing locomotive, which telescoped the Federal engine and the first car of the Federal train and derailed the last two cars. At the same instant the dynamite exploded.

Gen. Campa says that his force numbers 4,000 men, and that the Federal column is but 2,000. When the armored train was destroyed the main body of Government troops in the three trains detrained and prepared to defend themselves.

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PRIMARY PLOT LAID TO ROOSEVELT MEN

Koenig Says a Supporter of the Colonel Paid $500 to Import Gangsters Into His District.

SLEUTHS TO WATCH POLLS

Warrants Will Be Served, Republican County Chairman Says, on Voters Who Can't Be Identified.

Chairman Samuel S. Koenig of the Republican County Committee charged yesterday that guerrillas were being employed from the lower east side to invade the Seventh, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Assembly Districts of New York County by the Roosevelt forces. Mr. Koenig declared that he had instructed the Election Captains of the Assembly districts named to prepared indexed descriptions of the enrolled voters, setting forth the height, age, color of hair, and complexion of each voter, for purposes of identification. He said that he had employed a detective agency to furnish guards for the polls in these districts.

The detectives will be furnished, he explained, with a description of each legal voter, and they will arrest upon warrant any person whose description cannot be found and who seeks to cast a ballot. In addition, Mr. Koenig declared, Police Commissioner Waldo will be asked to provide sufficient police protection to insure an honest primary election.

Mr. Koenig declares that these precautions are based upon a report that has come to him of an offer made by a Roosevelt supporter in the Thirty-third Assembly District, through a third party, of $500 to an Italian gang leader to furnish twenty Italian guerrillas to enter the primaries and vote as directed under the names of enrolled Republican Italian voters. Chairman Koenig declared that he had the name of the man who received the money, the details of the time and place where the arrangements were made, and that this morning District Attorney Whitman would be furnished with the facts upon which arrests might be made before evening.

The candidate for leader under the Roosevelt emblem in the Thirty-third Assembly District, is Edward H. Healy. His opponent upon the regular organization ticket is Alfred E. Simonds, the present leader. According to Mr. Koenig the preliminary steps for the alleged introduction of guerillas into the district were taken last Friday afternoon when one of the Roosevelt supporters went to a man, according to Mr. Koenig, who is neither a Democrat nor a Republican, and asked if he could put him in touch with an Italian gang leader who could furnish twenty Italian guerillas for $500 for use to-morrow. The man approached, Koenig said, replied that he would let the Roosevelt superter know later whether or not he could fulfill the request, and was told to call up on the telephone at a certain number that night.

"Just say that Billy Bronx wants to talk to Fred Melrose," Koenig declared that the guerilla leader was cautioned.

Instead of immediately fulfilling his commission, the man to be known as "Billy Bronx," Koenig says, conferred with a member of the regular Republican district organization and, after relating the story, arranged to carry out his agreement as though in good faith. In the presence of several regular district organization men that night, Koenig declares, the guerilla emissary called up the Roosevelt district headquarters and announced:

"I have the man who can get us the twenty pumpkins."

In order to show his good faith to the regulars who were with him, Koenig alleges, the emissary arranged to have the Roosevelt adherent who hired him, meet the guerilla chieftain in a saloon in Third Avenue, north of 175th Street, Saturday night. Two representatives from the regular district organization, according to Koenig, were present in the saloon and heard the deal closed and saw the sum of $500 passed.

The information was immediately communicated to the County Committee with the result that yesterday Koenig took steps for the employment of detectives from the Burns agency and also prepared affidavits to submit to District Attorney Whitman this morning.

"This is not the only district into which we have reason to believe that guerillas are being imported," declared Mr. Koenig, "but it is the only one in which we have been able to obtain conclusive evidence. These may be merely district fights, but a vote under the Roosevelt emblem by guerillas is an illegal vote for delegates to the National Convention, so that in this instance it is a most serious infringement of the franchise."

Chairman Koenig made public yesterday this telegram received from President Taft:

The Hon. Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman Republican County Committee, New York:

My Dear Mr. Koenig: Your letter of March 22 is received. This is to thank you and through you the members of the Republican County Committee for their support, which I warmly appreciate. I note with satisfaction that every enrolled Republican will be allowed to cast his ballot for the election of delegates to the National Convention without fear or favor. In no voting population in the United States does the pulse respond more quickly than in the east side of New York City. Their loyalty to Republican principles is the highest indorsement of them. I hope with you that their will may be fully and fairly and accurately registered.

Sincerely yours, WILLIAM H. TAFT.

In the course of Chairman Koenig's letter which elicited the above telegram from the President, the writer expressed the opinion that the voters of the east side would never acquiesce to such doctrines as the recall of the Judiciary. Mr. Koenig maintained that the great bulk of the east side population had fled to this country to seek the protection of a Constitutional Government and were unwilling to permit any interference with its provisions. He added:

"Notwithsanding the fact that the petitions filed by the committee on behalf of Col. Roosevelt contained so many errors, forgeries, and fraudulent signatures that the validity would have been a matter of grave doubt and the party organization would have felt compelled to dispute their validity if it had been the case of an election instead of a primary, the Republican County Committee has abstained from interfering with them in any way, its object being to have the sentiment of the voters of this county accurately and fairly registered next Tuesday."

TRIP CHEERS ROOSEVELT.

Taft Men Give Maine to the Colonel, McCormick Says.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 24.—Much pleased, he said, with his reception in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine, Col. Roosevelt returned last night to Oyster Bay.

"It was a most satisfactory trip," he said, "and gives promise of very important practical results. I felt from the first that the people felt they could trust me and that they knew I was fighting in their behalf."

The Colonel left Portland, Me., on the 1:05 o'clock train yesterday morning. He was warmly cheered as he left the Falmouth Hotel and waved his hat in a final farewell. His train arrived in Boston at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, and the Colonel met there Matthew Hale, one of his stanchest supporters in Massachusetts, and Judge Ben Lindsey. After breakfast at the home of Mr. Hale, the Colonel with Medill McCormick, who was in charge of the Maine trip, started for New York at 10:03 o'clock.

Judge Lindsey again urged Colonel Roosevelt to extend his Western trip, on which he starts Tuesday, so as to take in the more important cities in Nebraska and perhaps include other Western States. As a result the Colonel will probably add a day to his schedule and go to Nebraska in an effort to offset the campaign being conducted by Senator La Follette. Mr. McCormick will accompany Col. Roosevelt on this Western trip. He was as enthusiastic as the Colonel over the trip to Portland, and declared that on Saturday night the Taft leaders had privately conceded the State to Roosevelt.

Col. Roosevelt, Mr. McCormick said, was told by the older men in Portland that for more than a generation there had not been an audience which for size, intelligence, and enthusiasm equaled that which listened to his address Saturday night.

"A State-wide Roosevelt organization was formed after the meeting," Mr. McCormick said, "to conduct the campaign in the towns and counties which have not already elected delegates to the State Convention. More than one-half of the delegates elected to this convention are instructed for Col. Roosevelt, while the other delegates are uninstructed.

"I have been in the New England States for several days and have conferred with the Roosevelt leaders from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Maine. These men have carefully canvassed the three States and are unanimous in reporting to managers of the Roosevelt campaign that the rank and file of Republicans are from two to one to six to one in favor of Col. Roosevelt's nomination. The Taft managers in New Hampshire are blocking the demand that the voters in the town caucuses shall also be permitted to express their preferences as between Presidential candidates.

"There is a growing feeling among Republicans in New England that Col. Roosevelt's nomination is the only guarantee of victory in November. He is being opposed, however, by such reactionary leaders as Senators Crane and Gallinger. He will carry the three Northeastern States if the Federal and local machines do not prove strong enough to smother popular sentiment. The people are with him, but the bosses are against him."

Col. Roosevelt seemed none the worse for his experience in Portland Saturday night, when the platform at the auditorium caved in.

"Hurt? Not a bit," he said, and laughed heartily when questioned.

He admitted, however, that it was a hard bump.

AUTOS FOR POLL GUARDS.

Harburger Also Drafts Prominent Men for Primary Duty.

In response to the petitions of many district leaders Sheriff Harburger yesterday sent notice to more than 900 special 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon for service at the primary elections. The list of special deputies includes bankers, brokers, actors, and merchants—all of whom will be asked to go to the polls to prevent disorder. As soon as the deputies arrive they will be sent out in relays to the various polling places where trouble is expected, for which they are entitled to compensation at the rate of $8 a day. The Sheriff has engaged twenty automobiles to expedite the deputies in getting to their respective stations.

Among the Deputy Sheriffs to whom notices have been sent are ex-Fire Chief Edward F. Croker, Harry Content, broker; Irving W. Childe, who lives at the Hotel Rector; Edmund Breese and Jack Norworth, actors; Julian S. Ullmann, banker; Milo Belding, the silk merchant, and Frederick Lee, President of the Broadway Trust Company.

Sheriff Harburger said last night that he had received a communication from Gov. Dix instructing him to see that there was no disorder at the various polling places, and that he had also been in communication with John R. Voorhis, State Superintendent of Elections.

It was announced last night at the Roosevelt headquarters that a committee of thirty lawyers, with Hugh Gordon as Chairman, had volunteered to be present at the different Magistrates' Courts throughout to-morrow to look into any cases brought in from different districts.

MONTANA INDORSES TAFT.

Republicans Reject Dixon's Plan for Presidential Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., March 24.—The Republican State Central Committee, at a meeting, which did not adjourn until midnight last night, indorsed President Taft for renomination with resolutions ringing in commendation of his administration. The committee turned down the request of Senator Dixon, Col. Roosevelt's campaign manager, for holding of Presidential preference primaries. There was a bitter fight on both resolutions.

Montana is Senator Dixon's home State.

WOMAN ASKS TO SEE HANGING

First Application of Its Kind Made by Sister of Murderer's Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 24.—Desirous of witnessing the execution of Andrea Tanganelli, who is to be hanged on Thursday night, John Davis, husband of Mrs. Mamie Davis, who was shot in Temple Street by Tanganelli, wrote to Captain of Detectives, Dunn for permission for him and his sister, Miss Catherine Davis, to be present when the murderer dies.

Capt. Dunn wrote Mr. Davis that it was impossible for him to grant the privilege, but suggested that he write the Warden of the State Prison.

A woman has never witnessed an execution, or even applied for permission in this State, and it is doubtful whether the privilege will be granted to Mr. Davis's sister. A local lawyer stated that under the statutes Miss Davis can be present only as a guest of Tanganelli, the condemned man.

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Richard Wagner's

"PARSIFAL"

By HENRY W. HART

PART I.

"PARSIFAL": The legend; the opera-book; the music; with an explanation of the *leit motif* and Wagner's development of the "leading motive" principle. Illustrated by musical quotations from the score of the opera and the following solos by MISS VIVIEN HOLT, Coloratura Soprano

"Ah fors e lui"....(from TRAVIATA).....*Verdi*
"Elsa's dream"....(from LOHENGRIN).....*Wagner*
"Caro nome".....(from RIGOLETTO).....*Verdi*

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COULDN'T MEET CALL FOR EASTER TIMES

Demand for Issue Containing Holy Grail Pictures Exceeded the Supply by 50,000 Copies.

TRIBUTES FROM ALL SIDES

Bishop Greer, Father Vaughan, and Noted Artists Praise Reproduction of Abbey's Great Work.

The Easter edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which contained reproductions in their actual colors of the entire fifteen paintings of the "Holy Grail," executed by Edwin A. Abbey for the Boston Public Library, was received yesterday with such appreciation that the demand exceeded the supply by more than 50,000 copies. In practically every part of the city the supply of papers furnished the newsdealers was exhausted by 10 o'clock in the morning, and those persons who had neglected to order in advance were in many cases unable to get a copy of THE TIMES.

Expressions of appreciation poured into THE TIMES office until late last night from every hand.

By 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning 100 telephone calls were received from dealers in the publication office of THE TIMES asking for extra copies of the Easter edition. But there were no more papers to be distributed. The sales over the counter of the publication office continued from midnight to 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when the supply on hand was exhausted. Many persons had waited about the Times Building for hours to buy a copy of the paper. The thousands of dealers throughout the city had ordered from 50 to 200 and 300 extra copies of the Easter edition, but even with this extra supply they were unable to meet the unprecedented demand.

Agencies Needed More Papers.

The two principal newspaper distributing agencies in the city are the American News Company and the Nassau News Company. Both of these companies, through their managers, wrote to THE TIMES lamenting the shortage of the supply of the Easter edition. Here is the letter from the American News Company:

The American News Company,
9, 11, 13, and 15 Park Place, New York.
Manager's Office, March 23, 1912.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, New York City:

Gentlemen: We are far short of the number of copies necessary to fill the newsdealers' orders complete of your Easter number to be issued Sunday, March 24. "The Holy Grail" pictures have created a phenomenal demand, and we regret that you are not in a position to give us all the copies we need. Sincerely yours,

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
D. C. DEAN.

Could Have Sold 25,000 More.

The manager of the Nassau News Company wrote to THE TIMES:

The Nassau News Company.
Main Office, 200 William Street.
March 23, 1912.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York:

Gentlemen: The demand for the Easter edition of THE TIMES containing the Abbey "Holy Grail" pictures has been unusually heavy, and on account of the limited edition we were unable to supply the full demand. We could only supply 50 per cent. of the increased orders from our newsdealers, and we could have filled orders for 25,000 more copies over our order of 60,000 in Manhattan if they had been obtainable.

Very truly yours,
THE NASSAU NEWS COMPANY,
JAMES MERVIN WILSON, Manager.

In some cases the dealers profited by the law of supply and demand, and increased their charge for the paper to 10 cents or more. At the Brooklyn Bridge copies sold for 15 cents or two for a quarter. In one instance a man paid 25 cents for a single copy. The dealers pointed out that the single section containing the "Holy Grail" pictures cost more to produce than the reader ordinarily pays for the entire paper. The copies did not cost them any more than usual, they admitted, but they were worth more, they said, because they cost more to put out and because there were not enough to go around. One Broadway dealer refused to sell a copy of THE TIMES, except to his regular customers, unless the purchaser was willing to buy another paper with it.

Father Vaughan's Tribute.

Father Bernard Vaughan, the noted English Jesuit, spoke of the reproduction of the "Holy Grail" pictures yesterday afternoon as an "uplifting, intellectual, artistic, and spiritual banquet for the citizens of the United States." He said:

"I only wish I had seen before entering the pulpit THE TIMES's reproduction of 'The Holy Grail.' Unfortunately, it was ungetable. For this I thank God, for it goes to show that in this day of post-impressionists the chivalry of old still holds the fort of the human heart. Let me now, after having feasted my soul on the gorgeous and glorious banquet offered to her since my conference, very sincerely and very warmly thank THE NEW YORK TIMES for having provided such an uplifting, intellectual, artistic, and spiritual banquet for the citizens of the United States. May they all, but more especially my Socialist 'comrades,' peruse, study, feed, and feast upon this series of fifteen panels of story starting from the infancy of Galahad to the achievement of the Grail. Each panel to my thinking is mort beautiful than the others, but if out of such a wealth of beauty, such a tangle of color, such a glory of gold, I were permitted to hang but one of them upon the line in the gallery of my soul, I almost think I should choose the ninth panel, 'The Castle of the Maidens,' in which the 'pure soul penetrates to the depths of human nature, wherein lies all its potentiality for good.' What composition of detail, what bewitchings of color, what maschless technique—in a word, what an object lesson, what an education is here! THE NEW YORK TIMES has laid us under an indebtedness which it is our glory to feel and which no expression of ours can adequately repay."

Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of New York University, was admiring the Holy Grail pictures with Mrs. Brown when a reporter asked him what he thought of them.

"We are delighted with them," he said. "Mrs. Brown and I were just comparing them in our minds with the originals which we have seen many times. We think they are remarkably good reproductions. To put out such a publication is a valuable contribution in the field of journalism. As for myself, I think that their greatest value lies in the interest they will naturally create in fine works of art."

Bishop David H. Greer said last night: "I have just seen the pictures of the Holy Grail, for I have been busy all day going my rounds. I think they are wonderfully well done. I believe that if Abbey, the artist, were alive and could have seen them he would have been satisfied with the way the work was done. The paintings are wonderfully well reproduced."

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of historic Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, spoke with enthusiasm of the special section of the Easter issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES reproducing in colors Abbey's Holy Grail pictures.

"It is the most artistic, most inspiring, and most helpful series of art reproductions that I have ever seen," said he. "It should do much for the diffusion of the beautiful among the common people. I regard it as a great contribution to the art movement in this country."

Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, Director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, said:

"I have not had time as yet to thoroughly study the reproductions, but even as I have examined them they appeal to me as deserving of great praise. The idea seems to me to be most excellent."

Dr. Charles H. Levermore, head of the Adelphi College, Brooklyn, declared:

"It is a remarkably successful reproduction. I was very much interested to see it as an example of what can be done by a newspaper in printing colors. We should be grateful to a newspaper that publishes a supplement of such a character. There is need of improvement in the colored supplements of our newspapers, and this one of THE TIMES is an advance in the right direction."

Artists Praise the Reproductions.

Artists and architects of the city were enthusiastic over the Holy Grail pictures, particularly from the point of view of the excellence of their reproduction.

"Such wonderful reproductions of such noted paintings are absolutely unprecedented as far as newspapers are concerned," said John White Alexander, President of the American Academy of Design and an artist of international fame. "I certainly intend to put my copies of THE TIMES of March 24, 1912, aside, and to add them to my collection. I think these reproductions are excellent. I won't say that they cannot be distinguished from the originals, but surely they are most wonderful copies. People are willing to flock by the thousands to see these pictures in Boston. Now, with a stroke of the press, as it were, THE TIMES has placed them in the homes of 200,000 families. The effect of this, of course, is obvious. Such ideals will certainly earn the rewards which they deserve, and I congratulate THE TIMES most sincerely."

F. W. Stokes, the artist, also spoke enthusiastically about the pictures. He said that he had ordered six copies of THE TIMES as early as March 14. Some one, unfortunately, had creased the papers badly, and when Mr. Stokes went out to buy others he found that he was too late.

"That's the only disappointment I find in the pictures," he told a TIMES reporter. "I have not seen the originals for many years, but these reproductions are meritorious. I must say they impress me as being remarkably good, and they certainly represent a high ideal. The printing of these pictures deserves special commendation, too. The intelligence displayed in their selection, of all other pictures, and the enlightenment which is thus spread among the people will not be forgotten by newspaper readers. The selection of the Holy Grail pictures was particularly happy for this time of year. THE TIMES's work is a worthy tribute to the memory of Abbey. I congratulate THE TIMES."

"It struck me as amazing," said Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, "that such wonderful reproductions could be made in a newspaper. I have always been a great admirer of Abbey, and it is a delight to see a large newspaper give him such prominence. It has been a long time since we have seen anything so good as these Holy Grail pictures in any newspaper. I myself like the third panel best, both from an artistic and a poetical point of view, but Abbey's whole interpretation of the Holy Grail is inspiring and full of religious zeal. It is a credit to THE TIMES to have printed these pictures."

Newsdealers' Experiences.

Richard Krupitsky, one of the largest newsdealers on Washington Heights, who for the last eight years has had a store and stand on the northwest corner of Broadway and 157th Street, said yesterday that never in his experience had he seen so much interest in an issue of a newspaper.

"I had to bring the copies of THE TIMES inside my store," he said, "to keep those who were not my regular customers from grabbing them. I usually get 400 copies of THE TIMES on Sunday, but to-day I thought I'd try 520. Well, I almost wish I had made it 1,520. My telephone has been ringing all morning, and I had to hire an extra boy to tell the people over the phone that it was no use calling up for a TIMES."

While a reporter waited in the store a little girl entered.

"Mother said you should give me one of those 'Grails,'" she said.

Krupitsky said he had no more "Grails," and the little girl went off without one.

I. Schiller keeps a news stand at Broadway and 116th Street. He also has a store a little further down on Broadway. He put 200 copies of THE TIMES in his store at 10 o'clock and sold them to customers only. His wife attends to the sales on the stand, and when a reporter for THE TIMES introduced himself she begged him to use his influence to get 200 additional copies. Mr. Schiller said that he had increased his Sunday order from 540 to 800. Out of a total of 2,000 Sunday papers sold on the street and in his store, he said, 800 were copies of THE TIMES.

"I had people come into my store this morning," he said, "who declared that they had ordered a copy of this issue three weeks ago. But that didn't work with me. I know my customers when I see them."

Couldn't Meet the Demand.

Isidor Grossman sold 1,000 Sunday papers from a handcart at Amsterdam Avenue and 116th Street. Out of this number 580 were copies of THE TIMES. He had increased his order by 110, he said, and was sorry that he had not added 200 more. The Columbia students, he said, had bought a great number. Some of them had told him that they wanted to cut out the pictures for their rooms. He told the early comers that it required two copies to preserve all the pictures, and that made a great increase in the sales. One woman, he said, bought eight copies, and he had many demands for four and five.

L. Feinberg, a stationer and newsdealer of 2,891 Broadway, lamented the fact that his customers could not be satisfied. He had sold 110 copies, he said, and could just as easily have sold 510. Solomon Mishnum, who has a store and stand in Broadway, near 110th Street, sold 300 copies yesterday, he said, having had no difficulty in disposing of 270 above his normal order. Mr. Mishnum sold a total of 2,100 Sunday papers, the sales of THE TIMES alone, therefore, amounting to almost half of his total sales.

L. Levy & Brothers of 2,275 Broadway, near Eighty-first Street, sold 700 copies of THE TIMES yesterday as compared with the normal order of 550. The total number of Sunday papers sold, it was said, was about 2,000, THE TIMES leading with one-third of that number.

In Third Avenue, from 59th to 116th Street, dealers had disposed of their extra supply by 10 o'clock in the morning. The same was true of the Eighth and Sixth Avenue dealers from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth Street. In upper Manhattan, above 157th Street, and in the Bronx, where the Sunday rising hour is still earlier, judging by reports, the dealers were sending in vain appeals for more papers as early as 9 o'clock in the morning.

THE TIMES IN WASHINGTON.

Admiral Peary and Gen. Wood Among Those Who Praise Easter Number.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., retired, said to-day:

"The Easter TIMES is a wonderful example of journalistic art and enterprise. I have already mailed several copies to distant friends and intend to send more."

Major. Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of the General Staff, U. S. A., declared:

"I want to express my approval and appreciation of the splendid paper which THE TIMES issued this morning. I have always liked the way THE TIMES does things, and its Easter edition is an especially good thing. The Abbey Holy Grail series is wonderfully conceived and executed, and THE TIMES's reproduction of the pictures is a veritable work of art."

Frank B. Noyes, President of The Associated Press and President of The Evening Star Newspaper Company, said:

"The Easter issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the very best I have ever seen. I had read the announcements with a great deal of interest, and was more than pleased with the paper when it came this morning. The special section reproducing in colors Abbey's wonderful series of impressive Holy Crail pictures is a work of art beautifully reproduced. The entire issue, and especially the enterprise shown in the reproduction of the Abbey pictures, is very, very creditable."

The Washington Post will say editorially to-morrow:

"Yesterday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES was a splendid example of modern journalism. The arrangement of the paper, its typography, and the quality of material furnished to the reader were of the highest class, while the illustrations as usual were the best that have appeared. The reproductions of Abbey's great paintings giving the legend of the Holy Grail, marked a new step in newspaper art. THE TIMES has reason to be proud of its Easter Number and New Yorkers have reason to be proud of THE TIMES."

Representative Martin W. Littleton of New York said:

"My wife and I glanced at the Holy Grail section of THE TIMES this morning, and were infinitely pleased with the beauty and artistic tone of the reproductions. It is the most pretentious, artistic, and enterprising thing I have seen attempted in journalistic art. THE TIMES has my compliments on its enterprise."

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, proprietor of The Omaha World-Herald, declared:

"The Easter edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES was a tremendous undertaking and I can not, for the life of me, see how a paper can afford to issue such a highly artistic supplement as the Holy Grail section. We don't run such luxurious and elegant supplements out in Omaha. THE TIMES is to be congratulated on its enterprise and success."

The Washington Herald will say editorially to-morrow:

"One of the most remarkable Sunday editions ever issued by an American newspaper was that published by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. Its piece de resistance was an eight-page colored supplement giving photographs of the famous Edwin A. Abbey Holy Grail series of mural paintings in the Boston Public Library. Another calendered paper supplement was that devoted to the Spring fashions, setting a new standard of journalistic achievement in this line. THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be congratulated upon issuing a Sunday edition which sets a new mark for the American newspaper so far as the so-called magazine supplement is concerned."

SOON GONE IN BOSTON.

Many Tributes to The Times from Readers in the Hub.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 24.—To-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES had disappeared from the newsstands here early in the day. It was warmly praised by those who were able to obtain copies. Thomas W. Lawson, in speaking of it, said:

"Of course, you will be deluged with compliments and congratulations on the magnificent Easter issue. 'Tis said that fact is weightier than opinion. Hence a fact. My son ran over from Harvard this morning, and from all my New York papers lugged off THE TIMES. So many members of the family had set aside the afternoon for the treat of reading it that I sent my man in search of another copy. He returned empty-handed, reporting that fifteen newsstands which he visited had sold out before noon and had orders for to-morrow."

Gen. Hugh Bancroft said:

"I am always glad to speak in praise of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is one of the most enterprising and valuable newspapers of the country, and its Easter number fully sustains its reputation."

Clarence W. Barron was warm in his commendation. Said he: "THE NEW YORK TIMES is universally regarded as one of the most progressive, upbuilding papers of the United States. The public is deeply indebted to it as an educator not only on Sundays, but every day of the 365, when it presents an encyclopedia of information at a popular price."

"Splendid, splendid!" was all that Mayor Fitzgerald had time to say.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, March 24.—The Easter number of THE NEW YORK TIMES represents the high-water mark of journalistic attainment. It is hard to see how a more perfect Sunday newspaper could be produced.

ROBERT L. O'BRIEN,
Editor of The Boston Herald.

NEWS THE TIMES HAD ALONE.

Second Bomb Sent to Judge Rosalsky, Tariff Board on Cotton, and Many Other Items.

The Easter edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which was sold out completely yesterday, with demands for more than 50,000 copies that could not be supplied, brought to those who succeeded in getting copies something besides the Abbey pictures of the Holy Grail. THE TIMES contained more than a dozen exclusive news items, "beats," which appeared in none of the other papers. At least nine of the exclusive items so published in yesterday's TIMES were "beats" of the first magnitude.

THE TIMES published exclusively yesterday the fact that a second bomb had been sent in the mail to Judge Rosalsky, and gave a detailed account of the circumstances attending the sending of the infernal machine and the precautionary measures taken by the police and postal authorities to guard Judge Rosalsky from harm at his home. No other paper contained a line of this news. Among the other important items of news published exclusively in THE TIMES yesterday was Stephen Bonsal's interview with President Leguia of Peru, at Lima, in which President Leguia showed how the Panama Canal will be a bond of peace and friendship between the United States and the countries of South America, and declared his desire to arbitrate the pending treaty dispute between his country and Chile. THE TIMES published exclusively also the conclusions of the report of the Tariff Board to President Taft on the cotton schedule, which have been guarded with utmost secrecy, and which, pointedly assailing the protective principle, will have important political results.

Another exclusive item reported by THE TIMES yesterday was contained in one of its wireless telegraph dispatches from Paris, telling of the amazing renaissance of patriotism and the military spirit in France, and the moral revival which has sprung up in all parts of the republic. Other things reported exclusively in THE TIMES were the discovery that twenty-nine new houses in Queens have been built with loam instead of cement, and the issuance of a court order declaring the mud walls unsafe; the ordering before a court-martial of Capt. John W. Kilbreth, Jr., an officer of the Sixth United States Field Artillery, living at the University Club, on charges arising out of the non-payment of debts; the Nation-wide campaign against white slavery; the suit for an injunction instituted at Wilmington, Del., by the Krupps of Essen, Germany, against a Pittsburgh motor firm for infringement of trademark in the use of the Krupp name; and a wireless dispatch from Rome telling of seven-year-old Prince Humbert's quaint and interesting reception of the news of the attempted assassination of his father, the King of Italy, which was conveyed to him for the first time at the request of his mother, that he might learn the danger of ruling as well as the glory.

STRIKE OFFICIALLY AT END.

Leaders Satisfied They Have Won Wage Contest in Lawrence.

BOSTON, March 24.—The great Lawrence strike, which brought in its train increased wages for 275,000 textile workers in New England, was declared officially off at all the mills in Lawrence today, having accomplished its purpose, in the opinion of the leaders. That the strike had done this, and more, is acknowledged by several labor leaders not affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, which directed the Lawrence labor war.

Advances in the price of woolen and cotton goods which have been made or which are in prospect will probably place upon the ultimate consumer much of the burden of the additional wage cost to the textile manufacturers. This will aggregate between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000 during the next year, it is estimated.

Mill agents, in announcing advances in the prices of certain grades of cotton and woolen goods within a few days, have frankly said that the upward trend is the result of wage advances in New England mills, and, to some extent, to those in New York State textile plants.

So the housewife, in buying her domestic goods, men and women alike in paying for their suits, may each be called to contribute the increased wage of New England's 275,000 mill operatives.

Before formally declaring the Lawrence strike off to-day action was taken on several matters. The return of the children, nearly 1,000 of whom are now in homes in New York, Philadelphia, and Barre, Vt., where they were sent during the strike, was arranged for next Saturday. At that time a demonstration is planned. A committee has been appointed to arrange with the Lawrence city officials for a big parade, which will include the children.

It is planned to have the marchers pass by, if not actually around, the Essex County Jail, in which are imprisoned the original strike leaders, Joseph J. Etter and his lieutenant, Arturo Giovannitti, who are still held on a charge of complicity to murder.

WARREN, Mass., March 24.—No attempt will be made to operate the cotton mills of the Thorndyke Company, in West Warren, to-morrow, as had been planned. The mills were forced to suspend, following a strike of 600 weavers for an increase in wages.

The management offered the strikers a fraction of what they demanded, and, believing there were some among the weavers who desired to work, had planned to open the gates in the morning. To-day, however, Agent Walter B. Hall announced that the plans had been altered. No effort is to be made for the present to start the machinery again.

Organizers connected with the Industrial Workers of the World have been busy in town for several days. Yesterday the Polish women were organized.

OTHER MILLS CUT HOURS.

Philadelphia Workers Get Equivalent to 5 Per Cent. Wage Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 24.—Beginning to-morrow, the standard working hours in the textile mills of Philadelphia will be reduced from fifty-eight to fifty-five hours. This is equivalent to an increase of 5 per cent. in wages, and it is estimated that the reduction in hours will cost the manufacturers $1,500,000 a year. Between 25,000 and 30,000 workers are affected.

It is said that nearly all the manufacturers in the city are considering similar action on April 1, and if this is true, 150,000 workers will be benefited at a yearly cost of $5,000,000.

The cut in hours was agreed upon after several conferences by the Philadelphia Cloth Manufacturers' Association and the Philadelphia Worsted Spinners' Association.

BANKRUPT WINS HIS CASE.

Creditor's Demand for Repayment of a Debt Is Set Aside.

A case which is considered of much importance by the Legal Aid Society has just been decided by Justice Sinnott of the Municipal Court. Some time ago David Hurwitz of 28 East Broadway became insolvent.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him, but, with the consent of the court, he entered into an agreement with his creditors. By this he was to pay 12½ per cent. of his indebtedness in cash, the same amount by secured promissory notes, and 5 per cent. on unsecured promissory notes.

Hurwitz paid the cash and gave secured notes, but defaulted on the unsecured notes, amounting only to $20. Joseph E. Austrian, an actuary, brought action against Hurwitz for $292, the full amount of his original indebtedness. He set up the claim that Hurwitz's failure to pay the unsecured notes revived the entire indebtedness. Hurwitz appealed to the Legal Aid Society, which, after investigating the circumstances of the case, undertook the defense. Justice Sinnott, after holding the case under advisement two months, has just upheld the Legal Aid Society, giving judgment against Hurwitz for $20 and $2 costs.

MUST BE NORMAL AND WELL TO WED

Dean Sumner of Chicago Will Marry Only Those Duly Certificated.

ANNOUNCES PLAN AT SERVICE

Other Clergymen Criticise Move as Impracticable—Suggest That State Should Take the Initiative.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 24.—The Very Rev. Walter Taylor Sumner, Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, who was the head of the Chicago Vice Commission, announced at the morning service at the cathedral today that hereafter no marriage would be performed by any of the clergymen attached to the parish until the contracting parties had obtained a "clean bill of health" signed by a reputable physician. He said:

After consultation with the Right Rev. C. P. Anderson, Bishop of Chicago, and with his approval, Dean Sumner and his coworkers of the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul have agreed upon an advanced policy with regard to the administration of marriage in the cathedral.

Beginning with Easter, no persons will be married at the cathedral unless they present a certificate of health from a reputable physician to the effect that they are normal physically and mentally and have neither an incurable nor communicable disease.

This step is taken only after months of study of the situation and deliberation as to its advisability. It is believed that this stand will meet with the immediate sympathy of the clergy in the Church at large, all of whom have long felt the undesirability of being party to the marriage of persons who, because of their physical condition, should never be allowed to enter into the marriage state.

After Dean Sumner's announcement it was stated that other clergy of that denomination heartily agreed on the advisability as well as the practicability of the plan.

"We do not expect to bring about any great good at once by this plan of ours," Dean Sumner told his congregation. "But we are hopeful that, standing as a protest, it may encourage other clergy to take a similar stand. Our move will at least cause a deeper interest in the problem and a wider action on the part of fathers and mothers."

The plan as announced by Dean Sumner, and which has been under consideration for some time, provides that the young couple desiring to enter the bonds of matrimony shall first visit a physician of repute and be separately examined as to physical qualifications and freedom from infectious diseases. The certificate the doctor will then issue must be taken back to the cathedral and presented to the clergyman who is to perfrom the ceremony of marriage, together with the civic license.

"As matters now stand a marriage certificate issued by this cathedral means no more than does a marriage license issued by the County Clerk," said Dean Sumner. "Everybody knows that in Chicago there has been an attempt made by the State to supervise the desires of those who wish to marry. All the man has to do is to visit the office of the Clerk, and poke through the window a slip with the name of the female written upon it alongside of his own. But we will make the certificate issued by the cathedral stand from this time on for absolute purity. Our seal upon the certificate will speak volumes."

Dean Sumner's innovation caused much discussion among the clergy of the city, and while expressions of opinion were given sparingly they in the main expressed the belief that the plan, regardless of its merit, was impracticable.

Bishop Samuel Fallows of the Reformed Episcopal Church supported the Dean's plan.

"I am one of the Directors of the Juvenile Frances Association," he said, "and for this reason I am naturally in favor of Dean Sumner's plan. In our association we care for the children who have been born with diseases. There are many more such cases than one would imagine possible, and this means that there is a great need for some step in the direction of purifying the marriage ceremony. But I believe that Dean Sumner is ahead of his time. I hardly think the Church is yet ready to take up a move of this sort, but there certainly is a need for some sort of legislation on the subject of eugenics, and it is my belief that the action of the Cathedral ministers will go far toward attracting attention to this need."

The Rev. James S. Stone of St. James's Episcopal Church thinks that the matter should be left entirely to the State.

"I'll admit the need of some action, but I believe the affair is up to the State," he declared. "And I don't believe that the community is ready for an act of this nature as yet; I doubt if the Dean's plan will accomplish much good."

The Rev. Father Dennis O'Callaghan, head of the Paulist Fathers in Chicago, regards the matter much in the same way.

"The beginning of a move of this nature would come with much more facility from the civil authorities," was his comment.

"The principle is beneficent and ought to be upheld by all Christian people," said the Rev. Ingram E. Bill, pastor of the North Shore Baptist Church. "I don't believe, however, that it could be applied practically at this moment."

The number of weddings performed at the Episcopal Cathedral last year was fifty-one.

SAW MAN JUMP OFF BRIDGE.

Witness So Tells Police, Who Find an Overcoat but No Body.

Policeman James Miner, while on duty near the Brooklyn tower of the Manhattan Bridge at noon yesterday, was informed by Harry Christie of 336 West Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan, that a man had just jumped off the north promenade into the river. Christie took the policeman to the spot from which he said he saw the man jump. It was about 150 feet east of the Manhattan tower. An overcoat of foreign make was found there.

According to Christie he saw the man stop, suddenly doff his coat, climb over the iron guard, and leap out into space. He saw the stranger's body strike the water and rise twice to the surface before sinking out of sight.

A police launch from the Harbor Station at the Battery searched the river until evening without finding any trace of the body. In the pockets of the overcoat were a pay envelope and two slips of paper. On the pay envelope was the name Braun, and in one corner the number 145. The firm name of Mayor Lane & Co. was written on one slip of paper. They are dealers in plumbers' supplies. The paper gave their address Charlton Street, but their offices are at 340 Hudson Street. The other slip of paper had written on it in pencil "Splitdorf Company, 138th Street and Walton Avenue, manufacturers of electric magnetos."

From Christie's description the man was a Hungarian and a laborer. He wore light-colored trousers and a soft shirt.

MINERS MAY COMPROMISE.

President White Considers Proposal for 5 Per Cent. Wage Increase.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24.—John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers of America, considered to-day a proposal that the bituminous miners drop all their demands except that for an increase in pay and that they ask for 5 per cent. instead of 10. The compromise was not definitely agreed upon, but it was considered as a possibility in view of the emphatic stand taken by the operators that they were not inclined to yield.

It was proposed that the single suggestion for a 5 per cent. increase be considered by both sides before it was taken into conference. Even if this plan was agreed upon, it was declared, it still would have to be adopted by the Policy Committee and then supported by a referendum vote.

The union officials are in doubt whether such compromise would be approved at the referendum vote, since the full convention at Indianapolis several months ago expressly stood not only for a 10 per cent. increase, but for many changes in conditions, such as a reduction of eight hours a week in the working time.

The union officials say an agreeable adjustment of the bituminous dispute would have much influence in obtaining for the 175,000 anthracite miners a settlement of their differences. As the anthracite situation now stands, members of the Policy Committee assert, they have only one thing to report to the union—that the operators and miners have failed to agree and there is no scale upon which operations may be continued after the end of this month.

Members of the Executive Board and Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers of America began to arrive here to-day to draw up recommendations for a referendum vote by the union. They will not act, however, until after the operators and miners of the bituminous fields of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois at their session here on Tuesday have decided whether they can agree on a two-year wage scale. The union officials' action on the inability of the anthracite operators and miners to agree will be delayed until the outcome of the bituminous conference is known.

PROTECTING COAL CONSUMERS.

Operators Say They Are Doing That in Resisting Miners' Demands.

The opinion gained ground yesterday that the anthracite mine workers as a body are more concerned with the demand for a 20 per cent. increase in wages than the demand for recognition of the union. While some of the independent operators are quoted as willing to advance the wages, the Anthracite Operators' Committee has taken the stand that to advance wages would mean to increase prices to consumers, and this the committee says it is unwilling to do.

The following statement was issued yesterday by a representative of the operators:

"The President of the Plymouth Coal Company issued a few days ago a statement, published widely in the anthracite region and elsewhere, in which he declared that 'an independent element among the anthracite operators' favored a readjustment of the wage scale.

"The Anthracite Operators' Committee of Ten, containing three independent operators, representing the three divisions of the anthracite region, has stated that it was impossible, with the cost of mining at its present level, to advance wages without advancing the price of coal to the consumer.

"A comparison of the prices now quoted by the principal operators—the so-called 'railroad coal companies'—and by the Plymouth Coal Company indicates that this concern's willingness to advance wages is predicated upon the ability to advance prices.

"Om March 16 the Plymouth Coal Company quoted the following prices on the different sizes of anthracite at the mine: Egg, $5.25; stove, $6.25; nut, $6.25; pea, $4; buckwheat, $2.50.

STRIKE TO COST $50,000,000.

Estimate of Loss to Business Is Close to That Enormous Sum.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, March 24.—An estimate of the monthly losses which would occur in the event of an anthracite strike being declared in Pennsylvania reaches tremendous figures. The monthly loss in wages to the mine workers alone is placed at $8,500,000. The following statistics show what the general cost of such a strike would be:

Monthly loss in wages of employes	$8,500,000
Per capital loss in wages monthly	46.90
Loss to coal companies in net profits monthly	5,400,000
Loss to sellers of supplies and materials for coal mining monthly	2,500,000
Loss to railroads in freight charges, monthly	9,500,000
Loss in wages of idle coal trainmen monthly	100,000
Loss to merchants of the coal region in trade	8,000,000
Number of mine workers who would be idle	175,000
Number of mines which would be closed	810
Number of washeries which would be closed	55
Average number of tons mined per month	6,700,000
Estimated value of coal per ton at the mines	$2.58
Estimated cost of production per ton	$1.75

These figures, as authentic as it is possible to make them, are compiled from reports of the Bureau of Commerce and Labor.

BUSINESS BUSTERS

have been having their day in the near past. But we are beginning to realize that those who NEVER COULD Build up have no right to tear down. We are beginning to feel that all is not lost, that there are good investments left, notably at Long Beach, where the supply of homes is not equal to the demand. Last summer 47 owners rented their homes for approximately 10 per cent. of their value. Could have rented 100.

Estates of LONG BEACH, 225 Fifth Ave.
W. H. Reynolds, President

PEASE

To Make the Start

is all that is needed to secure a Pease Piano—it is within your means, as we have a piano for every purpose and every purse—the monthly payments are so easy you will not miss the money—If you don't make the start you may miss the chance of learning or of giving your children that opportunity while they are young.

Pease Pianos are of unquestioned durability; there is 68 years of experience behind them. New Pease Pianos at $325, and many bargains in fine pianos, little used, from $125 up.

Write for catalog and bargain list.

PEASE PIANO CO.,
128 W. 42 St., nr. Broadway, N.Y.
Brooklyn Branch: 34 Flatbush Ave.
Newark Branch: 10 New St.

LEWIS & CONGER

Fireplace Furnishings

Fire Irons and Brasses
Spark Guards, Andirons
Coal and Wood Carriers

Antique Bellows, &c.

In Large Variety.

130 & 132 West 42d St.

SAVE YOUR SILVER!

Ordinary polishes of injurious acids and chemicals will scratch and eat into it. To guard against these evils and always insure a beautiful lustre USE

ELECTRO Silver Polish SILICON

Economical, effective, and absolutely harmless. Over 40 years the standard. THE THINNER THE PLATING, THE GREATER NEED FOR ITS USE. 10c. per box. Beware of spurious imitations. Send address for FREE SAMPLE. Electro Silicon Co., 30 Cliff St., New York. At Grocers and Druggists Everywhere.

PAWN TICKETS CASHED.

Pawn Tickets, Diamonds, Pearls, all Precious Stones, bought, sold, exchanged, and appraised. M. A. FORGOTSTON, 1,432 BROADWAY.

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West of Fifth Avenue

In our new custom made Suit department. —Third Floor

CUSTOM MADE SUITS

Upward from

$35

At this low range of prices our custom tailoring department offers you a modish, man-tailored suit to your measure, in a choice of handsome materials.

Garments perfectly fitted, or your money returned at once.

As many fittings as required.

We make a special point of prompt delivery of every order.

Odd Lots of Stock

We issue a booklet outlining a plan for buying stocks for an initial deposit and monthly payments thereafter until the stock is paid for or sold.

Send for Circular 40—"Odd Lot Investment."

John Muir & Co

Specialists in Odd Lots
Members New York Stock Exchange,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

WATCH THE Woolworth Building Grow

with the speed and economy of Atlantic Terra Cotta Construction.

The outside, visible facade, from 3rd story to roof—52 stories—700 feet in height, is of light cream Atlantic Architectural Terra Cotta.

Atlantic Terra Cotta Co., 1170 B'way
BOOKLET ON REQUEST

The Braided Frock Coat & Vest at Saks'

¶ Every writer on Men's fashions gives conspicuous mention to the braided frock coat and vest for smart and exclusive Spring wear. We, who both write on men's fashions and create them, are in an even better position to advise you as to the desirability and propriety of any new innovation in style. Briefly, you may take it from us as authentic, that the braided frock coat is the proper thing. Chiefly, you may take it from us that it is desirable, assuming that the garment has that faultlessness of line and finish which is its prime essential.

¶ To be not only authentic, but specific, we will describe a braided frock coat tailored by Saks. The coat has either one or two buttons, is braided flat, or half and half, and the collar rolls with a quiet elegance to the vanishing point. Made short-waisted, with long skirt effect and narrow shoulders, giving the wearer that slender grace of figure, at all times desirable, and for which this garment is more particularly designed. Fabrics are unfinished worsteds in black and Oxford, or Oxford vicunas. Lining is either black Italian, silk serge, or the new fancy weave silks.

¶ We have done nothing better than this braided frock coat for Spring. It is probably the most embellished example of Saks tailoring ever shown.

Prices 32.00 to 40.00

Separate striped trousers.....4.00 to 12.00

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

PHOTOGRAPH ENTIRE SKY.

Harvard Astronomers Make a Map Showing 1,500,000 Stars.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 24.—A photographic map of the entire sky, showing about 1,500,000 stars, has been prepared in sections by the Harvard University astronomers. Placed together the map sections would cover more than five acres. They measure approximately 440 by 550 feet.

According to the annual report of the Director of the observatory, just issued, 8,796 photographs of stars were made at the observatory in the year ended Sept. 30 last.

The report says that as a result of thirty years' work and the expenditure of $1,000,000 the observatory is to-day ahead of all other similar institutions in the world in the matter of photometry, photography, and spectroscopy.

CHIRIS
(Pronounced Sheris)

Olive Oil is absolutely pure and rich in food and health-building properties. It is the first pressing of selected French olives, imported in original bottles.

Eat Food Dressed With Pure Olive Oil

Not only will you enjoy it more, but the oil will aid digestion, improve the complexion and act as a flesh-builder.

Send 10c. for a trial bottle and our Salad Book, containing 75 recipes for delicious salads. Where dealers cannot supply Chiris order direct.

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY,
American agents for Antoine Chiris, Grasse, France
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OLIVE OIL

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF"

A Restful Shoe for Tired Feet

The natural foot is springy and buoyant. Keep it so by wearing a shoe that fits, rests, supports and protects. The COWARD GOOD SENSE SHOE allows the forward, toe-and-heel action, preserves the elasticity of the foot-structure and contributes to foot-health and foot-ease.

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JAMES S. COWARD
264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET)
Mail Orders Filled | Send for Catalogue

Frisbie Collars

A. Raymond & Co
MEN'S OUTFITTERS
NASSAU AND FULTON STS

VENUS ACCURACY
controls the manufacture of
VENUS
PERFECT PENCILS

which is one reason why Venus write smoothly, last longest, erase cleanly and do not break easily.

17 Black Degrees, 6B to 9H.
Plain or with tip and rubber.
2 Copying, Soft and Hard.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,
220 Fifth Avenue (26th St.), N. Y.

Maison Michel

Exclusive models in LADIES' and MISSES' TAILORED SUITS in navy and Copenhagen blue, white, leather, tan and gray imported whipcord.

Value $35, at $20.
375 Fifth Av. (35th St.) FIRST FLOOR.

OFFICE FURNITURE
Quality that DEFIES comparison; prices that WELCOME it.
FRANKLIN OFFICE FURNITURE CO.
48 E. 20th St. (bet. B'way & 4th Av.)

$50.00 TO PACIFIC COAST POINTS
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Tickets on sale March 1st to April 14th, 1912.
Ticket Offices:
Broadway and Wall,
429, 1183 and 1465 Broadway
505 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

LAW SCHOOLS CAUSE OF LAW'S DELAYS

Carnegie Foundation Says Outcry Against the Courts Can Be Traced to Them.

FAR TOO MANY LAWYERS

Its Criticism of Medical Schools Has Resulted in the Closing of Many of These Institutions.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching gives out to-day its sixth annual report covering the year ended Sept. 30, 1911. At that time the total endowment amounted to $12,123,000, which comprises Mr. Carnegie's first gift of $10,000,000 in 1905, accumulations from income of $1,123,000, and an additional $1,000,000 paid in 1911 as the first installment of the $5,000,000 promised by Mr. Carnegie in 1908. The income of the foundation for the year was $590,000, and of this $526,000 was expended in retiring allowances and pensions to professors.

The larger part of the report, which is in two parts, is taken up by a comprehensive summary by President Henry S. Pritchett of the state of education in the country. Severe criticism is made of professional schools, particularly schools of law. The report says:

Ten years ago there were 96 law schools in the United States, of which two-thirds were exclusively day schools. In 1910 there were 114 law schools, 65 per cent. of which were exclusively day schools. A large number of the schools that are not exclusively day schools, and especially the larger schools in this class, are composed mainly of young men employed in other occupations. A vast and profound subject such as the law is quite enough to engage all of the faculties of the average young man, and it cannot but be considered unfortunate that the last decade does not show a gain in the proportion of law schools that train only those able to concentrate their undivided attention on the law.

The statistics do, however, show an improvement in the length of the law school course. This may mean either the gratifying fact that standards have advanced, or the discouraging one that many students leave before the end of the course to pass the easier bar examinations.

Would Restrict Admission to Bar.

The demoralized condition of law studies is pointed to by the report as a cause of much of the fault that is now being found with the courts and legal procedure. It is urged that States should further restrict admission to the bar and should strive toward a uniform system of admitting lawyers to practice. The position is taken that the country is oversupplied with lawyers. This is the language of the report:

Assuming, and it is evidently an extravagant assumption, that the proportion of lawyers to the population should be as large as the proportion of physicians, 1,700 graduates annually from the law schools would be sufficient to maintain even the present crowded state of the legal profession. As a matter of fact, in June, 1910, the number of students graduated by the law schools numbered 4,183; and this takes no account of the large percentage of lawyers who are admitted to the bar without having received a law school diploma. If we place the per capita need of a lawyer at the same figure as the need of a physician, and disregard all who enter the profession without completing successfully a law school course, it is evident that the output of the law schools of the present day is far in excess of any necessary demand.

The remedy for this demoralizing condition can be achieved only by the States themselves. The requirements for admission to the bar, both scholastic and legal, should be placed by all the States upon a high plane, and as far as possible, the advice of the American Bar Association to make these requirements uniform should be followed. Furthermore, the States should exercise a strict control over the law schools within their boundaries, and see that requirements, curricula, equipment, and other important features are fairly uniform, and that the schools do not multiply out of proportion to the needs of the State and its neighbors.

It is generally agreed, the report adds, that in the administration of law in this country technicalities are allowed to hamper and often to defeat justice, that the process of the law is unduly delayed, and that legal redress is slow and enormously expensive. In consequence, the poor man in the United States is placed at a great disadvantage in seeking legal redress. As long as men are admitted to the profession of the law upon "a low basis that enables a large number of unfit and ignorant men to enter the profession, just so long will it be difficult to reform the methods of our courts."

In this connection the report says that no one can doubt there is a very real connection between the overcrowding of the profession and the cost and delay of justice.

Medical Schools Closed.

Since the special report of the Foundation on medical schools in 1910, in which reforms were suggested, twenty-four medical schools have passed out of existence. In the whole matter of medical education the report says, a great improvement has taken place. The total number of students last year was 19,786 and the number of graduates 273. These institutions, says the report, have quit:

Arkansas—Little Rock College of Physicians and Surgeons.
Colorado—Denver and Gross College of Medicine.
Georgia—Hospital College of Medicine, Atlanta.
Illinois—American Medical Missionary College, Chicago and Battle Creek, Mich.; Illinois Medical College, Chicago; Reliance Medical College, (night school,) Chicago; National Medical University, (night school,) Chicago; College of Medicine and Surgery, (Physio-Medical,) Chicago.
Kentucky—Southwestern Homeopathic Medical College, Louisville.
Louisiana—Flint Medical College, (suspended,) New Orleans.
Maryland—Woman's Medical College of Baltimore; Atlantic Medical College, Baltimore.
Michigan—American Medical Missionary College, Battle Creek, and Chicago.
Mississippi—University of Mississippi Clinical School, Vicksburg.
Missouri—Barnes University Medical School, St. Louis; Hippocratean College of Medicine, St. Louis.
Ohio—Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cleveland.
Oklahoma—Epworth College of Medicine, Oklahoma City.
Tennessee—Chattanooga Medical College, Knoxville Medical College, Medical Department of the Universities of Nashville and Tennessee at Nashville; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Memphis.
West Virginia—West Virginia University College of Medicine, Morgantown.

With the closing of these schools, the report continues, the physio-medical sect disappears completely and the homeopathic schools are reduced to twelve, the lowest figure they have reached since 1880; the eclectics to seven, the lowest since 1900.

The improvement has gone much further than this, it is said. The discussion of the state of medical schools within the past two years has caused many reputable institutions to drop their allegiance to proprietary medical schools. The most remarkable change of this kind, it is pointed out, is that at Washington University, St. Louis, a school that was originally of the proprietary type. To quote from the report:

Within the last year several million dollars have been raised by local subscriptions for the purpose of completely reorganizing the school on a thoroughly modern and efficient basis. The wise co-operation of the Trustees of Barnes Hospital affords the university the privilege of having a clinical staff organized solely with the view to scientific and educaitonal qualifications.

Following closely upon the splendid success of this effort at Washington University, Columbia University has recently announced the completion of an arrangement with the Presbyterian Hospital of the City of New York which will establish between Columbia University and the hospital the conditions already attained in St. Louis. Such advances as these help American education precisely where it is generally weakest.

The line of improvement in the medical schools, the report says, must be along a diminution of the number of schools and the introduction of teachers who will give their whole time to teaching and research. Progress is being made, but "with numerous instances of a tendency to relapse into the old régime."

Space is devoted to education in theology, to graduate schools, alumni associations, and many other topics which are grouped under the head of "Educational Progress and Tendencies from a National Point of View." The other part of the report gives a full list of the allowances granted during the year to college professors, and a number of pages are devoted to the University of Virginia, which was last year admitted to the accepted list of the Foundation.

Copies of the report may be had upon request to the Carnegie Foundation at 576 Fifth Avenue.

SEMINARY NEEDS MONEY.

Jewish Theological Institution Desires to Extend Its Work.

The contributors to the Jewish Theological Seminary of America held a meeting yesterday morning at the seminary building and, after hearing reports from the various branches of the institution, re-elected for a period of two years the following Directors: Dr. Harry Friedenwald, William Gerstley, Irving Lehman, Prof. Morris Loeb, Simon M. Roeder, and Sol M. Strook.

Dr. S. Schechter, President of the seminary, made a report on the scholastic conditions in the institution, showing that much progress had been made during the last two years. A financial report was made by Louis Marshall, Chairman of the Board of Directors, in which it was shown that the $45,000 annually allowed the seminary had been just sufficient for the running expenses. Then followed a discussion on the ways and means of increasing the funds to amplify the work of the institution. Reports also were heard from the branches of the seminary in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newark.

ARNOLD BENNETT

begins his American Impressions in the April Number of Harper's Magazine. Mr. Bennett visited this country to write exclusively for Harper's Magazine. His first article covers his voyage and his first glimpses of New York by night. A masterly piece of descriptive writing in which the writer's remarkable powers of observation and his humor are seen at their best.

Mark Twain and The Innocents

Albert Bigelow Paine, the authorized biographer of Mark Twain, writes of the great humorist's first amusing experiences as a lecturer and of the famous voyage to the Holy Land which resulted in his writing "Innocents Abroad."

The Little Girl Who Wouldn't Tell

Richard Washburn Child contributes a striking story of a little girl who held up the course of the law simply because she wouldn't tell—until she got ready. Other unusual stories (and there are seven in all) are by Mary E. Wilkins, James Oppenheim, Margarita Spalding Gerry, Norman Duncan and Susan Keating Glaspell.

Notable Articles

There are articles of travel in strange lands, of history, of science, of humor and adventure.

AND

THE STREET CALLED STRAIGHT

The new serial by the author of "The Inner Shrine."

HARPERS FOR APRIL

OUTLAW AT LIBERTY WITH AMPLE FUNDS

Detectives Abandon Hope of Catching Youngest of Allen Gang in Virginia Mountains.

FLED WITH FAMILY CASH

Sidna Edwards, Placed in Jail, Expresses Hope That His Companions Will Surrender.

GALAX, Va., March 24.—Claude Swanson Allen, the twenty-two-year-old son of Floyd Allen, and one of those indicted for the Hillsville Court House murders, has cleanly eluded all pursuit, but his uncle, Sidna Allen, and cousins, Wesley Edwards and Friel Allen, are so closely pressed on the south side of the Blue Ridge that they probably will be captured within a few days.

This information came to-day from leaders of the hunt for the gang who on March 14 swooped down on the Carroll County Court, killed Judge Massie, Commonwealth's Attorney Foster, Sheriff Webb, Juror Fowler, and Miss Nancy Ayres, and wounded two bystanders.

Claude Allen, who once attended a military school at Raleigh, N. C., and knows more of the outside world than the average mountaineer, it was learned to-day, took a pocketful of gold from the family cash drawer on the night of the tragedy, put on his best clothing and vanished on horseback beyond the North Carolina line. Hope of finding him in the mountain region has now been abandoned.

Not so, however, with the three other outlaws, who are dodging about in the crevices of the Blue Ridge between here and Mount Airy, N. C. They have been seen at a distance, detectives having been within thirty minutes of them.

"I hope they will all give themselves up; they had better do it, for they have no chance at all," was the frank comment of Sidna Edwards, likewise indicted for murder, who was taken to-day for safekeeping to the Roanoke jail, where he joined his uncle, Floyd Allen, his cousin, Victor Allen, and his chum, Byrd Marion, all indicted for complicity in the Court House shooting.

Edwards swung his tall, robust figure into the train at Galax about noon. He was brought here from Hillsville under a heavy guard. With him was Sergt. White of the State militia. He arrived in Roanoke to-night seemingly as care free as a school boy on a lark. From fifty miles around the countryside people gathered at the railroad stations to catch a glimpse of the prisoner. They had no difficulty, for Edwards projected his broad shoulders through the train window and waved to each group, not a few of whom were friends and relatives, for Carroll County is composed largely of Allens or their kinfolk.

There was a plaintive note in the boy's voice, however, when Henry Allen, a cousin, attired in the blue uniform of an officer of the peace, stepped aboard the train at Byllsbey. They shook hands and eyed each other in silence for a moment.

"I'm sorry to see you in a bad scrape like this," sighed Allen.

"Well, Sir, I'm sorry to be in it, but I couldn't help it," was the meek reply.

"I had a hard time of it," he continued. "For two weeks I had been in bed with pneumonia, and they dragged me out to come to court to be a witness in Uncle Floyd's trial. I wish now I hadn't gone. The shooting began all of a sudden, and the room was filled with smoke in a second. Bullets were flying from one side to the other like lightning. I got out as fast as I could. I ran away because I heard the detectives would shoot us on sight. They could have arrested me much easier."

Detectives Feltz and Baldwin, in charge of the search for the Allens, rode with Edwards to Roanoke. They confirmed his statement that capture could have been accomplished sooner, explaining that their purpose was to follow Edwards about in case he attempted to join the other outlaws.

Edwards, whose manner is frank and open, hardly seemed to realize the seriousness of his plight. He laughingly read one of the circulars giving descriptions of himself and companions. Last night in a moment of thoughtlessness he referred, the officers say, to his revolver, declaring that he had fired some shots. Hitherto he had insisted he was not armed. Witnesses before the Grand Jury said that as he came out of the Court House he gave his pistol to Floyd Allen, so his uncle might continue his pistol duel with Dexter Goad, clerk of the court, in the Court House yard.

To Hillsville to-day came reports that the various posses are still on the watch in the mountains. Most of the Allen family, though not involved in the tragedy, included among whom is Jasper (Jack) Allen, were to-day placed under close surveillance. Offers of surrender, it was authoritatively said to-day, emanated from some Allen non-combatants. The detectives are positive that the outlaws have authorized no one to make propositions on their behalf, because communication with the bandits in the mountains has been blocked.

The formal arraignment of the prisoners was definitely set to-day for April 15 at Hillsville. A change of venue to Wytheville, Wythe County, is likely.

BURGLARS RANSACK A CAFE.

Bind Waiter and Escape with $4,500 in Money and Jewels.

Shortly after the Café Saratoga, an all-night restaurant, operated by Soviner Brothers, at 99½ West Twenty-seventh Street, was closed yesterday morning and Alf Lusgarten, a waiter, had curled up on a table in an adjoining room and fallen asleep, four masked men broke in, bound and gagged the waiter, and then, with two large jimmies, broke open the safe, making away with $500 in cash and about $4,000 worth of jewelry.

The Saratoga is over the clothing store of Oestreicher Brothers, corner of West Twenty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue. Carl Oestreicher came down to his place of business about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. About 9 o'clock he said his attention was attracted by a sound of knocking overhead and some one moaning in distress. Oestreicher sent a clerk up to the restaurant to see what was the trouble, but the clerk found the doors locked. Policeman Arthur O'Connell was then notified.

When an entrance was forced to the restaurant, Lusgarten was found bound to a table in a small room between the kitchen and the dining room, and in the same room was the safe, which had been turned over on its side and burst open. Several pillows and rugs had been placed under the safe to deaden the sound of the pounding. The place was otherwise disordered, and poker chips and cards packs were scattered over the floor and under the tables. Two jimmies and an auger with several bits were left on the floor by the burglars.

Lusgarten told the police that one of the masked men had struck him a terrific blow in the face, leaving him in a stupor.

All That's Best in Progressive Piano Construction

That the Sterling Company has been established over half a century, and that its success is recorded in the business history of our country as phenomenal, may read as a colorless fact.

But it is a fact that means everything to you if you wish to invest your money wisely in the purchase of a piano.

There must be a fundamental cause for this creditable success, and that cause is really the product itself linked to fair and honest dealing with the public.

Pianos that have genuine artistic merit, acknowledged by highest authorities after years of the severest competition—

Pianos that are honestly made with their whole history laid bare to everyone—

Pianos that are honestly sold, and the purchasers' interests safeguarded by a guarantee that really protects.

Pianos sold at one price, alike to everyone, and that price including a fair profit above cost to make and nothing more—no premiums, or coupons, or clubs or weird plans to befog the question of genuine quality and actual value.

Then the live, up-to-date, progressive methods of this business, not only assure the best instruments that can be made to-day, but are a positive insurance against disappointment.

Our efforts are confined exclusively to the Piano Business in all its branches—and you will find the

Sterling Building

one of the most complete, unique and convenient establishments in this country. We can supply every piano need that may arise.

We have pianos for rental as low as $4.00 a month, and reputable pianos for sale from $195.00 up to the beautiful inlaid art grands at $1000.00 and more—all made in our own Factories. For instance:

Sterling Playerpianos These wonderfully popular pianos are made entirely by us, and are distinctively complete instruments, playable by hand or with the music roll—quite different from the ordinary piano with a Player from some other maker inserted within it. $675, $725, $750

Sterling Pianos There are nearly thirty thousand Sterling Pianos in Brooklyn homes alone, which means that these pianos have permanent qualities which bring the greatest kind of satisfaction, or they could not have gained such a following. $325, $350, $400

Huntington Playerpianos Those who know the tone and durable qualities of the Huntington Piano will realize what a surpassing instrument this Playerpiano is—built entirely in our Huntington Factory. $625, $650

Huntington Pianos Outside of the Sterling, probably there is no piano that has met with such favor in Greater New York homes. We have yet to see its equal at the price. $300, $325

Mendelssohn Playerpianos This Playerpiano has met with the very widest favor. While the case is not as elaborately finished as the higher priced instruments, the interior construction is the work of the very best piano craftsmen. $550, $575

Mendelssohn Pianos These pianos are gems for the money, filling the moderate-sized home with music that brings visions to the senses and pulses of pleasure to the heart. $225, $275

Richardson Playerpianos With this instrument sold on easy monthly payments, there can be no excuse for any home to be without the pleasure and benefits of music—Think what it means to have a piano that anyone can play. $450, $485

Richardson Pianos This piano has a modest price, but it is not a cheap piano—it has a surpassing tone and a sweet voice that captivates anyone. $195

Easy Monthly Payments

Open Evenings by Appointment

The Sterling Piano Co.
Manufacturers Sterling Building
518-520 Fulton St., Corner Hanover Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Smith Gray & Co.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

In presenting the Spring and Summer showing of Smith Gray & Co. ready-for-service clothes, your special attention is directed to the splendid suits made from the exclusive weaves of justly famous West of England serges at 35.00, the unusually impressive showing of suits at 25.00 and to the Fulton Guard Spring Coats in many exclusive weaves and shades in vicuna cheviots at 25.00.

Every Smith Gray & Co. garment embodies the cumulative efforts of more than two-thirds of a century devoted to the building of better clothes for men.

15.00 for 22.50 English Weave BLUE SERGE SUITS
Practically shineproof—these suits will give you more and better service than you have ever received at 22.50.

Spring Coats Special

Here are nearly fifteen hundred Spring Overcoats, in many exclusive smart styles, in countless new Spring shades and designs.

Spring Coats, values to 22.50..... 12.50
(Broken sizes)
Spring Coats, values to 22.50..... 15.50
Spring Coats, silk lined, standard 25.00 values..... 18.50
Spring Coats, silk lined to edge, and Cravenette Raincoats..... 20.00

Spring Suits Special

This is the excess yardage of our wholesale and wholesale custom departments—exclusive fabrics—tailored between seasons—cut on English, Continental and Fifth Avenue models.

Spring Suits, values to 22.50.. 15.00
Spring Suits, values to 25.00.. 17.50
Spring Suits, values to 30.00.. 21.00

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs.

Your Charge Account Is Solicited.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.
Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

B. Altman & Co.

A NOTEWORTHY SALE WILL BE HELD THIS DAY OF

DRESSES, SUITS AND COATS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN

COMPRISING NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES MADE UP FOR THIS OCCASION AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

ALSO A SALE OF WOMEN'S AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESSES AT $65, $75, $90 TO $125.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

POLITICAL | POLITICAL

Volunteer Watchers Wanted
BY THE
Roosevelt Committee
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
TO MAN THE POLLS ON
Primary Day,
Tuesday, March 26,
From 3:00 to 9:00 P. M.

Any citizen resident in the County of New York who is desirous of helping the cause of Theodore Roosevelt is urgently requested to report on Monday afternoon or evening to Merrill E. Gates, Jr., Room 263, Metropolitan Tower.

The Federal machine is using every weapon to secure a manufactured majority, and the support of all independent men who desire a real verdict by the Republican voters is earnestly urged for this day.

Volunteer lawyers are likewise needed.

ROOSEVELT COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Provident Loan Society
OF NEW YORK

Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

INTEREST RATES

One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.

One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

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MANHATTAN AND BRONX
Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street
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Grand Street cor. Clinton Street
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BROOKLYN
Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

THE TIMES'S DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

STRIKE END NEAR, ENGLAND BELIEVES

Hope Is Strong That To-day's Conference of Miners and Mine Owners Will Agree.

WAGE BILL IS DOOMED

Fifty Million Dollars Is Estimated Loss in Wages Thus Far as Result of Strike.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, March 25.—Fifty million dollars lost in wages, three million workers entirely or partially idle, railroad receipts reduced by $5,000,000—these are some of the results of the coal strike that can be computed. Those results, which cannot be estimated in precise figures, are even more disastrous to the welfare of the country.

A huge total of working days has been lost since the strike began, less than a month ago, and despite the optimistic statements made Saturday by Premier Asquith and other Ministers, the end is not yet certain.

To-day's conference between the miners and the mine owners marks a wholly new phase of the great industrial struggle. Parliamentary action has been practically abandoned, for neither the Government nor the Labor Party is anxious to see the Minimum Wage bill made a law, and it will be dropped, if settlement by consent can be reached.

The success or failure of the negotiations, which are to be resumed to-day, depends upon the temper of the representatives of the mine owners and miners.

Keir Hardie boasts that the men are easily good for another month of the strike. This is described by The Standard as a transparent piece of bluff, but on the other hand, the reports of the miners' readiness to return to work in certain sections of the country apply by no means to all districts.

Although many indications are unfavorable, therefore, good judges calculate that there is some preponderance of probabilities in favor of a settlement being reached to-day.

LONDON, Monday, March 25.—A hopeful feeling prevails that the conference to-day between the coal owners and the miners will prove successful and end the strike. Several miners' leaders, addressing meetings yesterday, spoke more encouragingly than for a long time. At Gates Head, Joseph English, President of the Northumberland miners, said he believed that some understanding would be reached between the Government and the owners as to the minimum wage.

Albert Stanley, Member of Parliament for Staffordshire and Secretary of the Midland Miners' Federation, speaking at Stoke, thought that the end of the struggle was near.

In North Wales the strike seems to be collapsing. Three hundred men, mostly members of unions, have returned to work in the colliery at Chirk. A similar disposition is apparent at other collieries.

DENAIN, France, March 24.—The striking coal miners here will resume work to-morrow, an arrangement having been effected between them and the mine owners.

STARS FOR LONDON OPERA.

Mr. Hammerstein Announces More Engagements for the Coming Season.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 24.—Oscar Hammerstein has returned from Paris and announces that negotiations for the production of Mascagni's new opera, "Isobel," during the coming season of the London Opera House, are nearly completed. "Mignon" will be revived in the first week of the season for the purpose of introducing to the London public Jeanne Kerlor, a mezzo soprano from the Biarritz Opera House, of whom great things are expected.

Among the additional engagements which Mr. Hammerstein has made are Jean Buyson, a tenore robusto from the Imperial Opera of Moscow, and Mme. Jeannette Comelli, an artist well known on the concert platform, who has been engaged to create the part of the Don in Josef Holbrooke's new opera, "The Children of Don Signor."

Ernaldi, who enjoys a great continental reputation, has been obtained on one of the principal conductors.

Subscriptions amounting to over $125,000 have already been received, and the New York bureau is stated to be doing a good business.

FINAL TESTS FOR TITANTIC.

Trial Trips Set for This Week and Maiden Voyage in April.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 24.—It is expected that the White Star steamship Titanic, sister vessel of the Olympic, will undergo her trial trips from Belfast this week.

According to present arrangements the Titanic will arrive at Southampton April 3 and sail on her maiden trip for New York a week later. It is understood that Capt. Smith of the Olympic will be transferred to the command of the newer boat.

TO FIX RADIUM STANDARD.

Mme. Curie, Now Recovering, Has Prepared Tube for Commission.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, March 25.—The London Times has this dispatch from its Paris correspondent:

Mme. Curie, who has been ill for some time and upon whom it was found necessary to perform an operation, is now much better, and it is hoped she will be sufficiently recovered to take part in the forthcoming deliberations of the international commission for fixing a radium standard.

"At the request of the commission she prepared a glass tube three millimeters in diamter and three centimeters in length and the exact amount of radium contained in this tube will be fixed as the standard of weight, which in ordinary terms of measurement would be about two centigrames.

"The tube will be sealed at both ends, but a small platinum wire will allow the constant passage of an electric current, which will prevent the radium rays from breaking the glass."

WIRELESS FOR PORTUGAL.

Parliament Expected to Approve Contract with Marconi Company.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, March 25.—The London Times has the following dispatch from its Lisbon correspondent:

"On Friday the Minister of Public Works presented for the sanction of Parliament the provisional contract recently signed with the Marconi Company for establishing wireless stations at Lisbon, Oporto, the Azores, Madeira, and the Cape Verde Islands.

"The House seems favorable to the contract, which will be carried out at a cost of $245,000."

MAURETANIA SAVES COAL.

Doesn't Wait at Queenstown for Mails and Passengers.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 24.—The Mauretania arrived at the outer harbor of Queenstown this morning. Owing to heavy weather the tender was unable to lie alongside her.

The Mauretania proceeded without taking on the passengers, numbering 5 saloon, 29 second cabin, and 99 third-class, including Judge Martin of the Appeal Court of British Columbia.

Owing to the restricted railway service in consequence of the coal strike the Mauretania shipped nearly all the English mails at Liverpool. The liner didn't leave that port until late on Saturday.

The Captain of the Mauretania, in refusing to bring the vessel into the inner harbor was evidently conserving the vessel's coal.

The Baltic takes the Mauretania's mails next Friday, and the Caronia her passengers next Sunday.

Lady Helmsley Not Ill.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 24.—In reference to a New York report that the sudden illness of Lady Helmsley was the cause of the Countess of Warwick's unexpected departure from America, it can be stated that the Countess's eldest daughter is not ill. She is in London to-day and is reported to be quite well.

FASHIONS BLOOM AT AUTEUIL RACES

Charming Creations in the Prevailing Vogue of Black and White Are Seen.

HANDSOME PANIER DRESSES

Quaint Cerise Gown in a New Fabric with Breton Embroidery Attracts Attention.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 24.—A touch of Spring in the air brought out an interesting parade of fashions at the Auteuil races to-day.

Black and white predominated, black taffeta and white lace or white taffeta trimmed with black Chantilly lace being equally prominent, but more supple materials, such as charmeuse and satin, were also seen.

A black gown draped over the shoulders, with a white taffeta scarf, and a white lace dress worn over a black sheath in the draped tunic style, were charming instances of the prevalent vogue of black and white.

Some becoming panier dresses were also noticeable. Two manikins were seen wearing white Chantilly sheath skirts with paniers of black taffeta and large black hats with black ospreys. There were also two models in black Chantilly sheath skirts with green taffeta paniers, and hats trimmed with green aigrettes.

Much attention was attracted by a quaint gown of cerise in a new fabric, somewhat similar to taffeta, but more supple, with Breton embroidery. A little Breton hat of cerise straw trimmed with embroidery to match the dress completed the costume most successfully.

Furs were plentifully in evidence despite the mildness of the air.

Mlle. Emilienne d'Alencon, the well-known actress, wore over a blue costume a mantle with an immense ermine collar nearly reaching to the waist.

Opossum, used as a trimming for a mole-colored velvet dress, was also seen on the large bi-corne hat, which completed the costume.

Taffetas and new light woolens were the materials favored in many smart tailor-mades seen in the inclosure this evening.

WALES TO VISIT PARIS.

King George's Heir to be a Guest of a French Noble Family.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 24.—The Daily Telegraph's Paris correspondent states that it is rumored that the Prince of Wales is likely to spend some time in Paris this year as a guest of a French noble family.

It adds that the family is one with whom the late King Edward had long been on very friendly terms, and with whom the King is also well acquainted.

NOT IN ATLANTIC POOL.

Hamburg-American Not in Plan to Run Daily Boats, Says Ballin.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 24.—Herr Ballin, in reply to a question regarding the authenticity of The Pall Mall Gazette's report of a pending Atlantic passenger rate pool with a view to running a daily service of boats, telegraphed THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day:

"The statement is untrue so far as the Hamburg-American Line is concerned."

Hydro-Aeroplanes at Monte Carlo.

MONTE CARLO, March 24.—The international hydro-aeroplane meeting began here to-day. Hugh Robinson, an American, and the French aviator, Paulhan, gave fine exhibitions, rising from and alighting on a rough sea. A machine, piloted by the Frenchman Cunne, was capsized by a big wave, but Cunne was not injured.

WOMAN STAGE DRIVER DEAD.

Esther Meyer, Noted Alpine Character, Drove Four Horses with Skill.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, March 24.—The death is announced at Andermatt of Esther Meyer, who was the last postilion or diligence driver in Europe. She was 70 years old, and had a romantic career. Her father, a widower, died when she was 28, leaving her two prosperous hotels, the Trois Rois at Andermatt and the Meyerhoff at Hospenthal, besides a diligence service over the St. Gothard Pass.

For thirty years the Meyer family were owners of these two hotels, and at the same time were drivers of a diligence line over the pass. When Esther Meyer's father died he handed over the reins to his daughter, who drove four horses with equal skill on the difficult Alpine route, and sometimes over the Oberalp and Furk Passes in spite of snow avalanches.

The diligence line, which carried the mail as well as passengers, was subsidized by the Swiss Government. Miss Esther, when she inherited her father's property, placed managers in her two hotels and took to the road because she loved the Alps. She had refused several offers of marriage. She leaves a good sum to some distant relatives.

Today's Important News Of Fashions and Furnishings

At GIMBELS

Tailored Suits for Women
At $25, $29.50, $35, $40, $45 and $50
Reproductions and Composites of Foreign Models
Third Floor

Prices Considerably Lessened on
Paris Lingerie Blouses
$3.95 to $55, were $5 to $85
Third Floor

New Displays of Millinery
From Paris and Our Own Ateliers
Third Floor

Imported Mohair Brilliantine
75c a Yard, Regularly $1.25 Second Floor

Japanese Embroidered Lunch Cloths
At $5 Each, Regularly $9 Second Floor

The CHINA SALE'S LAST WEEK
Marked By Lowest Price-Levels
Fifth Floor

Final Week of Special Prices
On ALUMINUM SAUCEPAN SETS
And Other Housewares Offerings
Fifth Floor

A Group of Important Sales—
Oil Paintings, One-Third Under-Price
Lace Curtains, Reduced One-Quarter to One-Half
Sixth Floor
Sheffield Plate Reproductions
20 to 40 Per Cent. Under-Price
Main Floor

Introduction to New Yorkers of
The CONREID PIANO at $190
Eighth Floor

Health Lectures By Prof. Charles Munter
The Originator of "NULIFE"
All This Week at 2:30 P. M. in the Auditorium
Eighth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
THIRTY-THIRD ST. NEW YORK BROADWAY

PURE IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS AT SPECIAL PRICES

Ladies' Handkerchiefs of high quality pure Irish linen cambric, hand-embroidered in various designs, some with drawn-work corners.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs of pure linen cambric with full borders in embroidery, in several attractive patterns.

These special Handkerchiefs, about 200 dozens in all, are offered at one-third less than the usual prices.

Illustrated list on application.

Walpole Bros.

PURE FLAX TRADE MARK

Irish Linen Manufacturers
Established 1766
373 Fifth Avenue
Corner 35th Street

Stern Brothers

invite inspection of their greatly increased stocks of the most desirable and seasonable merchandise, and direct particular attention to their large importations of

Paris Costumes, Outer Garments,
Misses' and Children's Apparel,
Trimmed Millinery, French Lingerie,
Infants' Trousseaux, Corsets,

Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings,
Laces, Embroideries, Gloves,
Boys' Clothing, Men's Furnishings,

Upholstery and Lace Curtains,
Oriental and American Rugs,
Art Objects, Cut Glass, Chinaware,

in all forming the most complete and largest assortments they have ever shown.

Prices will be found More Than Attractive

West 23d and 22d Streets

CENTEMERI GLOVES

"Elsinore Quality"
The best that *can* be made, 1.85
A standard that usually calls for two dollars or more.

296 FIFTH AVE
ONE DOOR SOUTH OF 31ST STREET

AITKEN, SON & CO
(FOUNDED 1835)

WILL HOLD ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY
MARCH 25th AND 26th
A SALE OF IMPORTED SILKS

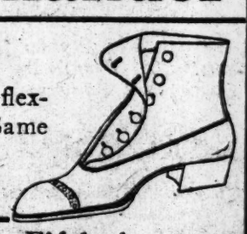
Printed and Bordered Foulards, - Yd., $1.50
Value, $2.00 to $4.00 Yd.

Fancy Marquisettes, - - - - - Yd., 1.50
Value, $2.00 to $3.00 Yd.

BROADWAY & 18TH STREET

Andrew Alexander

Men's Dress Shoes
Patent leather, dull kid top, light flexible flat sole, medium heel. Same last in Black French Calf Lace and Tan Russia Calf Blucher, $6



Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street
Fifth Avenue above Forty-fifth St.

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street *34th Street*

On Monday and Tuesday,
March the 25th and 26th.

BLANKETS and COMFORTABLES. *In Both Stores.*

White Blankets with pink or blue borders. Full size. 3.50 and 5.00 per pair
Silkoline Comfortables, new patterns. Cotton filled. 1.50 each
Comfortables,--figured Swiss tops with plain borders. 2.50 each

HOUSEHOLD LINENS. *In Both Stores.*

Satin Damask Table Cloths..... 1.85, 2.50 and 3.00
usual prices 2.75, 3.50 and 4.25
Napkins to match..... 2.25, 2.50 and 3.00 dozen
usual prices 3.00, 3.50 and 4.00
Madeira hand-embroidered Tea Napkins. 4.50 per dozen
usual price 6.00
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels..... 2.90 dozen
usual price 4.00
Embroidered Bed Spreads..... 4.00 and 5.50

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street *34th Street*

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street *34th Street*

SILK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

"McCREERY SILKS"
Famous over half a Century.

On Monday and Tuesday,
March the 25th and 26th.

Sale of yard wide Summer Dress Silks.

A large variety of hairline or pencil stripes in Navy Blue and White or Black and White. 85c per yard
value 1.25

12,000 yards of superior quality, double width, Printed Foulards and Satins, in choice novelty designs and colors. 1.65 per yard
value 3.00

WASH DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores.*

Commencing Monday, March the 25th.

15,000 yards, White and Colored Imported Ramie Linen Suiting in the Latest Spring Shades, also White or Black. 46 inches wide. 48c per yard
value 65c

Bordered Materials consisting of Imported French Woven Voile, Printed Marquisette and St. Gall Embroidered Swiss. 32 to 45 inches wide. 75c per yard
value 1.00 to 1.50

DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores.*

On Monday and Tuesday,
March the 25th and 26th.

5,000 yards of Imported Wool Serge in Navy Blue, White or Black. 54 inches wide. 1.10 per yard
value 2.00

Black Broadcloth,--Spring weight, soft finish, sponged and shrunk. 54 inches wide. 1.75 per yard
value 2.50

Imported Black Wool Voile, crisp finish. 44 inches wide. 95c per yard
value 1.50

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street *34th Street*

We carefully test every Victrola

before we deliver it to your home. The instrument must **work right** from the very moment it is put into your home.

When you buy a **Victrola** at **Landay's** you get a *double guarantee* —that of the **Victor** factory and **ours.** We agree to take back any machine that, for any reason, is unsatisfactory, and to **refund the money paid for it.**

When you purchase a **Victrola** at **Landay's** you receive the intelligent assistance of *trained musicians*, who will help you materially in the selection of not only the instrument you ought to have but in the choosing of standard records of all the great operas and popular music of the day.

We can show you *every model* made by the **Victor** factory. We carry **the largest assortment** of records to be found in this country.

Victrolas $15 up

Victor Records 60c up

Note Our Addresses Carefully.

Landay BROS.

Authorized Victor Factory Distributors
27 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
400 Fifth Ave., at 37th St.
563 Fifth Ave., cor. 46th St.

"A sale full of human interest. The Art Treasures of an historic family."

NOW ON VIEW
A Highly Interesting
Collection of
Old English Furniture
Curios and Heirlooms
Consigned from
England and Scotland by
THE MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE
BY AUCTION
To-morrow (Tuesday) and following days at 2:30 P. M.
at
Clarke's Art Rooms,
5 West 44th St.
(adjoining the Fifth Avenue Bank)
INSPECTION INVITED.
The sale will be conducted by
MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

MARTIN AND MARTIN
Actual Makers
EASTER SUGGESTIONS
Ladies' bags from London and Paris, $3.50.
Combination book-carrier and work-case.
Bill folds and pocket books, all leathers, $1.75.
London Hand sewn gloves, $1.50.
333 Fifth Ave.,
opposite Waldorf-Astoria

DESKS CHAIRS TABLES
WOOD AND STEEL FILING CABINETS
PROMPT SERVICE HONEST PRICES
SECTIONAL BOOKCASES
STEEL CABINET SAFES
The Globe-Wernicke Co.
380-382 Broadway, Cor. White, N. Y.

CLASH ON RATE RULE IN COMMERCE BOARD

Four to Three Vote for Justice to Communities Regardless of State Lines.

USURPATION IS CHARGED

Supremacy of Congress Questioned in Decision Settling Disputes Between Louisiana and Texas.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, in an opinion made public to-day, established the far-reaching principle that a railroad must so adjust its rates that justice will be done between communities, regardless of the State lines. If a railroad makes a low rate upon traffic wholly within a State, even when forced to do so by a State Commission, it must accord the same rate to inter-State traffic moving under substantially similar conditions.

The principle was laid down by a vote of 4 to 3. The minority held that the powers of Congress were usurped by the majority opinion, and that the remedy for such a situation should be applied through additional legislation. The decision was in the case of the Railroad Commission of Louisiana against the St. Louis & Southwestern Railway and other carriers operating between Louisiana and Texas.

The case precipitated a conflict between Federal and State authority over the control of inter-State traffic. The opinion of the majority of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, prepared and handed down by Commissioner Lane, is a definite assertion of the supremacy of National regulatory authority over the powers exercised by any State. It is the first time this assertion has been made distinctly by the commission. In making it Chairman Prouty and Commissioners Clark and Meyer concurred with Commissioner Lane, and Commissioners Clements, Harlan, and McChord dissented.

The proceeding brought by the Louisiana Commission placed in issue the right of inter-State carriers to discriminate in favor of State traffic and against inter-State traffic.

"The gravamen of the complaint," the opinion says, "is that the carriers defendant make rates out of Dallas and other Texas points into Eastern Texas which are much lower than those which they extend into Texas from Shreveport, La. A rate of 60 cents carries first-class traffic to the eastward from Dalas a distance of 160 miles, while the same rate of 60 cents will carry the same class of traffic only 55 miles into Texas from Shreveport."

The low rate within the State of Texas was forced upon the railroads by the Texas Railroad Commission in furtherance of a policy to protect and promote the jobbing interests of Texas. The Louisiana Commission and that State's commercial interests declared that Louisiana was being discriminated against because of the exaction of the higher rates from Shreveport westward, and demanded an adjustment of the rates. The contentions of Louisiana were sustained by the commission absolutely. The majority held:

That the present class rates from Shreveport to Texas points were unreasonable, and prescribed lower rates which must be put into effect by May 1.

That the present relation of rates, eastbound and westbound, from Shreveport, gives an undue preference to Dallas and Houston and other Texas cities, and the carriers are ordered to establish the same rates on westbound, as on eastbound traffic.

That if a State, by the exercise of its lawful power, establishes rates which the Inter-State carrier makes effective, upon State traffic, that carrier does so with the full knowledge that the Federal Government requires it to apply such rates under like conditions upon inter-State traffic. To say that an inter-State carrier may discriminate against inter-State commerce because of the order of a State commission would be to admit that a State may limit and prescribe the flow of commerce between the States.

The conclusion of the majority opinion is a vigorous assertion of the paramount authority of the National Government over all inter-State traffic.

"An inter-State carrier," it declares, "must respect the Federal law, and if it is also subjected to State law it must respect that in so far as it can without doing violence to its obligations under the National authority. Before us are carriers which undeniably discriminate directly against inter-State traffic. To this charge they plead that all they have done was to obey the orders of a State commission, as against which they were helpless. They appealed to no court for relief, nor to this commission.

"When the State of Louisiana, after years of endurance, makes complaint to this body, these carriers make no showing of the reasonableness of their rates other than that heretofore dealt with—a traffic adjustment equalizing gateways—and even in this defense all the carriers do not join. The class rates of the Texas commission within the distances here involved are not too low. This the carriers themselves do not urge. Yet they have maintained higher rates from Shreveport, the inter-State point.

While the Texas commission has evidenced a policy of home protection for its own State cities, there is every evidence that the carriers moving into and within Texas accepted this policy as their own, asserting that not to have adopted it would have led to reprisal on the part of the State authorities. Such conditions may not continue under this act. The inter-State carriers which adopt a policy, even under State direction, that makes against the inter-State movement of commerce, must do so with its eyes open and fully conscious of its responsibilities to the Federal law which guards commerce 'among the States' against discrimination."

Commissioner Clements, in his dissenting opinion, maintains that the commission has transcended its authority. He urges that the situation which has developed between Louisiana and Texas "can only be reached by additional legislation," and that the commission, in its decision, has usurped the powers of the Congress.

Commissioner Harlan dissented from the majority opinion on substantially the same grounds, as he holds that the majority opinion is "insecure" because it flows from a process of reasoning that is a mere construction rather than an administration of the law.

Commissioner McChord dissents radically from the majority, intimating directly that in view of the approaching determination of the Minnesota, Kentucky, and other State rate cases by the United States Supreme Court, the commission ought not to assert such principles as are embodied in the present case. He declares that the conclusions reached are "both erroneous and unnecessary." He concludes, after an elaborate discussion of the case:

"My position is that this commission should confine itself within the four corners of the law of its creation, usurping neither the legislative function of the Congress nor the judicial power of the courts."

POLICE LET ROBBERS GO.

Refuse to Arrest Two Men, but Not So Their Victim.

Magistrate Freschi, in the Yorkville Court, promised yesterday that he would call to the attention of Police Commissioner Waldo the events connected with the arrest of Hamilton Rice of 349 Johnson Avenue, Jersey City, and Anna Boardman of 208 East Sixth Street, whom Rice accused of having robbed him of $26. The case came before the Magistrate yesterday.

Rice said that the woman had called to him as he was walking in Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-second Street, on Saturday night, and that he entered the hall, thinking something was wrong. Two men grabbed him and the woman went through his pockets, taking the $26. Rice called for a policeman.

Policeman Blyth of the West Thirtieth Street Station came up, but refused to make an arrest. Then Policeman Goertz arrived and took the hands to the station house. There Lieut. Mulligan allowed the two men to go, but held the woman and Rice, the latter on a charge of disorderly conduct because he threatened to report the affair to Commissioner Waldo.

The woman told the Magistrate that she paid $100 a week for police protection, and that the police didn't dare arrest her. She wasn't able to account for the fact that Goertz arrested her. The Magistrate held her in $2,000 bail for the Grand Jury and honorably discharged Rice. He complimented him on his action, and said he would see that the whole case was put before Commissioner Waldo, especially the discharge of the two men by Lieut. Mulligan, who, the Magistrate said, had usurped the privileges of a Magistrate.

He ordered also that a search be made for the men Mulligan had let go.

MONITOR-MERRIMAC GIFTS.

Swedish League Presents Two Paintings to National Museum.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In commemoration of the recent fiftieth anniversary of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, in Hampton Roads, the Swedish-American Republican League of Illinois has presented to the United States National Museum an oil painting of the great naval fight and a portrait of their countryman, John Ericsson, the inventor of the Monitor.

The battle painting is by Henry Reuterdahl of New York, and the portrait of Ericsson is by Arvid Nyholm of Chicago.

It is understood that these canvases will be added to the collection of the Unitd States National Museum and form part of the National collection of historical pictures.

MARCONI MAY ABSORB UNITED WIRELESS

Latter Company Likely to Withdraw To-day Its Defense to Suit for Infringements.

JUDGMENT TO BE CONFESSED

Marconi Company May Take Over a Block of Stock and Assist in Reorganizing the Company.

The first definite step in the long-expected merger of the Marconi and United Wireless Companies probably will be taken in the United States District Court this morning, when lawyers for the United Wireless Company, it is expected, will offer to withdraw their defense to the suits for patent infringement brought by the Marconi Company. This offer, it was learned from persons who assisted in drawing it up, is a virtual confession that the United Wireless patents are infringements on the Marconi patents.

With Christopher Columbus Wilson, former head of the United Wireless, in the penitentiary at Atlanta, and most of his former Directors in prison with him; with the company's property in the hands of a receiver, and a Reorganization Committee struggling with plans to commence anew on a safer and saner stock basis, there were practically no stockholders who did not welcome the possibility of a Marconi alliance.

That an agreement was about to be reached was evidenced several days ago when the Marconi Company waived its claims to all profits heretofore made on the United Wireless Company's equipment.

When THE TIMES learned yesterday that the suit in the Federal Court would probably be terminated to-day, an effort was made to ascertain the details of the expected merger from Mr. Marconi, who is at the Holland House.

"You have come too early," said Mr. Marconi. "I have no intention of saying anything about this matter, either to affirm or to deny, until Monday afternoon. Then I can tell you about it, but not until then."

From stockholders of the United Wireless Company it was learned that the Marconi company will probably take over a large block of stock in the new United organization, how large they would not say until the final papers were drawn.

After Wilson and his associates were sent to prison Arthur West of the National Surety Company as Chairman of the Reorganization Committee undertook to stop the various bankruptcy suits and to manage and appraise the visible assets. A plan was discussed to raise cash by a 50 cents a share assessment against "bona-fide stock holders," as those were designated who had paid for their United Wireless stock. This plan would have brought in some immediate capital and would have left out of consideration and voice in the new concern the "Wilson group." The committee found that the wireless stations ashore and on ship were worth between $300,000 and $400,000.

While the matter of collecting the assessment was under consideration the Marconi Company entered the negotiations. It was decided that it was preferable to keep alive the old company, as a number of valuable contracts had been made in its name, and to leave the matter of securing new capital for further consideration.

HELEN GOULD TO AID.

Promises Help for Needy Farmers Along the Missouri Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., March 24.—Through the kindly offices of Miss Helen Gould, the Missouri Pacific Railroad will aid the destitute dry farmers of Eastern Colorado. The assurance that that company will join other railroads in contributing a cash donation, to be expended for the relief of the farmers, came from Miss Gould personally to Gov. Shafroth and a committee from the Chamber of Commerce, who held a conference with her yesterday.

A telegram advising President Bush of the Missouri Pacific of the distress prevalent among the dry farmers was dispatched last night by Miss Gould, prior to her departure from this city. In it she advised that a cash donation should be forthcoming immediately, as the necessity for quick relief is imperative.

ASKS $4,750,000 FOR N. Y. U.

Chancellor Brown's First Report Outlines a Programme of Development.

In his first report to the New York University Council since taking office, Chancellor Brown asks for $4,750,000 to enable him to carry out plans for the development of the institution. The estimate was made after a close study of the university's purposes and resources compared with those of other institutions.

Three million dollars is for "the endowment of teaching and research," thus apportioned among the several schools: College of Arts and Pure Science, $600,000; Medical College, $800,000; Graduate School, $300,000; School of Pedagogy, $300,000; commerce and related subjects, $1,000,000.

For new buildings, the Chancellor asks at this time for $1,150,000. Of this amount $350,000 is for a new Engineering Building at University Heights; $200,000 for a new dormitory at University Heights, and $600,000 for a building at Washington Square for the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance. The remainder, $600,000, he desires for immediate purchases and a permanent endowment of the library.

It is necessary to have the full amount at an early date, says the Chancellor. Concerning future needs, he says:

"One would not be justified in estimating the needs of the institution within the next ten or twelve years at less than twenty-five to thirty millions of dollars. Among the needs of the future which I have not mentioned are a Hall of Philosophy and Gymnasium at University Heights, doritories at Washington Square, Y. M. C. A. buildings at both University Heights and Washington Square, increased provision for the Law Library and for courses in legal practice, endowment for collegiate instruction at the downtown school and a building for the Veterinary College."

The report indicates that a general campaign for funds will soon be begun.

The alumni of the School of Applied Science have appointed a committee to assist the authorities in obtaining funds for an Engineering Building, and the alumni of the School of Commerce have taken similar steps on behalf of that school. These two schools have inadequate accommodations.

7,744 NEW SHAREHOLDERS.

Pennsylvania System Has Gained That Number Within a Year.

Supplemental to its annual report the Pennsylvania Railroad has issued a record of the transportation lines owned or operated by it or associated in interest with it. The extent of the system and the number of people dependent upon it are indicated in the figures, which show that on March 1, there were 73,567 stockholders, an increase of 7,744 over last year. This number does not include the stockholders of the various subsidiaries, nor does it embrace bondholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its affiliated lines.

At the end of 1911, the system had 25,236 miles of track, the greatest mileage in its history. Its route covers 11,503.76 miles of line of which 6,329.54 miles are east of Pittsburgh, and the remainder 5,174.22, west of Pittsburgh. These lines run through thirteen States and the District of Columbia. Its territory contains more than one-half of the people of the United States. The increase of trackage during 1911 was 619.92 miles.

Of its 11,503.76 miles of line, 4,184.07 are in the State of Pennsylvania. Ohio is second in mileage, having a total of 1,932.56. In Indiana the system has 1,650.92 miles of line, while the remainder is divided as follows: Delaware, 275.34 miles; District of Columbia, 13.02; Illinois, 642.43; Kentucky, 4.07; Maryland, 601.90; Michigan, 439.99; Missouri, 30.78; New Jersey, 780.17; New York, 822.57; Virginia, 77.87, and West Virginia, 89.07.

GAIN BY POTASH SETTLEMENT

Agricultural Corporation Shows an Increase in Its Earnings.

In its report for the period covering the six months between June 30 and Dec. 31, the International Agricultural Corporation shows the beneficial effect of the settlement of the potash controversy with Germany which engaged the attention of the State Department for two years. Earnings after the payment of the 7 per cent. on the preferred stock in the six months ended Dec. 31, amounted to $383,554, which is equivalent to 9.82 on the company's $9,321,900 common stock outstanding. The earnings for the full year ended June 30 were equivalent to 8.37 on the common stock after the payment of preferred dividends.

The balance sheet shows an increase of cash on hand from $957,329 on June 30 to $3,151,917 on Dec. 31, due chiefly to funds received as a result of the settlement of the potash controversy which involved the sale of a one-half interest in the Sollstedt potash mines in Germany.

W. & J. SLOANE

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Up-to-date patterns in the prevailing colorings to suit every decorative requirement. Best qualities.

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All Sizes
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At Unparalleled Prices
Ranging from $8.00 to $3,550

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Wiltons, best qualities, 9x12 ft., $29.50 and $37.00
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Finest Domestic and Imported qualities
Inlaids, from 80c per sq. yd. upwards
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Endorse
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Without quibble or question there is or can be no truer index to the expression, no better key to the individuality than the scarf.

With the exception of collars more scarfs are bought than any other one item of dress—by them not only taste but mood is reflected.

The selection of LeMar Cravats compliments your taste—confirms your judgment—stamps you as of the cognoscenti.

Designed in famous art studios, woven on art looms—tailored as are few scarfs selling at twice their price—LEMAR CRAVATS are quality through and through. The backbands are reinforced, the neckbands slide easily—they are crease proof, pin proof and knot proof—no amount of hard service will make them limp or stringy.

In the Smith Gray & Co. stores to-day LEMAR CRAVATS await you in a practically limitless variety of distinctive shades and patterns.

Within the next few days, you will as a matter of course choose two or three scarfs for Easter and Spring wear.

Buy LEMAR CRAVATS—get more quality for less money than you have ever known.

The price is but a half dollar, and every scarf is guaranteed.

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Two Brooklyn Stores:
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Broadway at Bedford Av.

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Across From City Hall.
5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

MEN'S HATS.
All the new shapes, Derbies, Alpines, Telescopes and Fedoras. $2.00 and $2.50 values, selling for.. $1.00

PHONE 6500 CHELSEA
KESNER'S
SIXTH AVE. 22d & 23d Sts.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.
New and smart effects in knitted ties for Spring wear are being featured at KESNER'S. Guaranteed 50c values; on sale tomorrow at 29c

MADE TO ORDER $12.75 MENS SUITS AND OVERCOATS FOR 12.75

In this great made-to-order campaign, which will continue for this week, fit and satisfaction are guaranteed. You have your choice of 52 Spring patterns in all-wool materials. These suits or overcoats would cost you at your custom tailor's $22.00 or $25.00, according to the size. No matter how big you are, the price is the same..... **$12.75**

Come and see the hundreds of suits ready to be delivered. Look into this thing further—convince yourself. This is an extraordinary offer. Bear in mind that if you don't like your suit when it is ready you are not in any way obligated to take it. We guarantee entire satisfaction.

THIS GREAT SHOE SALE TO-DAY

This enormous sale begins this morning, and at these remarkable values a great inroad will be made on these

50,000 PAIRS OF ROYAL BLUE SHOES

Every pair guaranteed. Note the values.

WOMEN'S SHOES, guaranteed $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 values, for **$1.90**

MEN'S SHOES, guaranteed $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 values, for **$2.10**

CHILDREN'S SHOES, guaranteed $1.75 and $2.50 values, for **$1.00**

DOG CATCHERS RAID WESTCHESTER TOWN

Mamaroneck Dwellers in a Storm of Indignation Over the County Sheriff's Action.

HOUSES EVEN INVADED

Irate Dog Owners Hear Rumors of Fine Animals Being Sold Across the Connecticut Line.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., March 24.—This town, it has been said, lies just outside the excitement belt, and when now and then folks get disturbed, it is generally the reflex from events happening in the world outside. Just now they have excitement of their own. The town is in a ferment because of the enforcement of a recent State law requiring that all dogs be muzzled unless kept in an enclosure with sides five feet high.

Women, it is said, have been stopped in the streets and separated from their pets, house dogs have been seized and homes invaded in the campaign to enforce the law. There is talk of some of the dog owners going to court, and there is a whisper of dogs seized in Westchester County to satisfy the demands of the law being sold across in Connecticut. This last rumor has added to the indignation aroused by what some of the sufferers characterize as the "kidnapping" of their dogs.

The invasion by the dog catchers began about four days ago, when three of them armed with long poles attached to which were nets, made their appearance and began to gather in the property owners' dogs. They are discriminating collectors, some of the folks say, for so far they have neglected the stray dogs and mongrels and have given their sole attention to those with pedigrees.

"It is an outrage the way the dog catchers have descended upon us," said Miss Gertrude Ainley of 36 Stuart Avenue to-day. She has not yet been visited by the dog collectors, but they have invaded so many homes in her immediate vicinity that the Ainley dog is guarded carefully.

"Not the slightest warning was given to us that a law had been passed by which our property could be invaded and our dogs taken away," added Miss Ainley. "Even the police did not know of it, and when the matter was reported to them I was told I had the right to shoot at any one who ventured on my property."

As soon as Miss Ainley and other dog owners found out what was going on they telephoned to the police, the Board of Health, and to William J. Doyle, Sheriff of Westchester County. It was from the latter that they obtained first information as to the reason for the seizure of the dogs. The Sheriff explained that he was simply enforcing the law.

Mamaroneck folks think that some warning should have been given before the invasion began. As Miss Ainley pointed out, most of them knew that dogs allowed to run at large must be muzzled, but they were ignorant of the provisions of the new law and have had to stand by in indignation and see their dogs carried away.

"In some cases the dog catchers have been unnecessarily rough," continued Miss Ainley. "Dogs have been taken away when they were found tied up, and even from the inside of houses. It made no difference where they were caught. Among the dogs picked up in this sudden outburst of activity was one which was muzzled.

"Those who saw it were indignant, and when they demanded that he release the dog, he refused and explained that there was a technicality in the new law which provided for the taking of dogs with just that kind of a muzzle, and that was all the satisfaction we could get."

A young woman was going along a street here on Friday, when a dog catcher on the opposite side of the street ran across and unsnapped the chain by which she was leading her dog, and before the young woman had recovered from her surprise, had gathered him up and was on his way to the wagon. The owner protested loudly, but it did no good.

At one house a watchdog chained in the yard was caught and carried off.

While all this has been going on, the inhabitants say, the dog catchers have paid scant attention to the stray dogs which have been running the streets in defiance of every law. No dog license obtains in Mamarondeck. The reason for this, it is said, is because this town and Rye could never get together and agree on one. Those who have lost their dogs must go to White Plains, make an affidavit and pay a fine of $10. This paid, they can go to Rye in three days and obtain their dogs.

In the procession of dogs to the pound at Rye in the last few days was a fine English sheep dog, owned by John Dister. According to Miss Ainley, Mr. Dister went to White Plains and paid $10. He went to Rye, but could not get his dog at that time. Returning home, he received a letter telling him that his dog had escaped.

WHY LADY WARWICK SAILED.

Her Lecture Agent Says the Coal Strike Called Her Home.

In view of the conflicting reports published yesterday in regard to the reason for the sudden departure of the Countess of Warwick for England on Saturday by the White Star liner Olympic, Lee Keedick, who arranged her lecture tour in the United States and Canada, made a statement, in which he said that business troubles had called her home.

"The first intimation I had that Lady Warwick had sailed was when a reporter informed me that the Countess was sailing on the Olympic, which had just left her pier," said Mr. Keedick. "I naturally thought that he had been misinformed, but a few minutes later a message came from Lady Warwick, saying:

Dear Mr. Keedick: I have cables from my husband and home compelling my immediate return upon important business. The coal strike affects us considerably, and my presence is necessary. Yours sincerely,
F. E. WARWICK.

"Other than this I have no information explaining her hurried departure, but I am convinced that the situation at home must have been most urgent, as her lecture tour had been booked purely for financial returns, and the engagements unfulfilled were guaranteed at higher prices than any speaker has commanded in recent years.

"While all of her lectures had not been attended by capacity houses, the high prices charged for seats had made the box office receipts above the average."

PYTHON'S EMOTIONS RESPOND TO COLORS

Red and Yellow Give "Delight" and "Contentment," but Navy Blue Produces "Ecstasy."

SNAKE ANGERED BY GREEN

It Gets No Thrill from Music—Bronx Zoo Receives Two Fine Young Tigers from Bengal.

It was Charlie Snyder, the keeper of the Zoological Park in the Bronx, who first discovered the peculiarities of the twenty-two-foot python in the reptile house, and since then investigation by Curator Raymond L. Ditmars has brought out some strange facts about the big snake.

Snakes as a rule are responsive to music, but not so the python. Snyder discovered that the python could be appealed to by colors, and not only that it could perceive changes in color, but that its moods were influenced by them.

Mr. Ditmars explained that, contrary to general belief, snakes do not actually hear music, and have no sense of melody. They receive the sensation of the vibrations through the tip of the tongue, and, like wireless instruments, become "tuned up," and often swing their heads in sympathy, which leads to the supposition that they are beating time.

The big python is utterly unresponsive to music. It was this fact that first directed Snyder's attention to his charge. He accidentally discovered the strange effect of colors on the reptile. He was watching his charge one day last week when he noticed the snake swaying rhythmically and following with his head a woman who stood in front of the glass inclosure watching it. The woman wore a navy blue dress, and it was not until she was out of sight that the snake settled down to placid existence once more.

Snyder's curiosity was aroused, and he begged to speculate upon the strange behavior of the python. His duties kept him pretty well occupied, and it was not until the next day that he saw a continuance of the performance. There was a crowd about the snake's house when he came in, and this time the snake was pressed close to the glass and manifesting what Snyder said were snake signs of delight. His behavior changed as the crowd drifted past, and then Snyder came to the conclusion that colors were accountable for the python's conduct.

Effect of the Various Colors.

Mr. Ditmars was intensely interested by his report, and began to experiment. The python was taken from his home, and for some days Mr. Ditmars studied him. He made up a chart showing the effect of color on the big reptile. The emotions which certain colors inspire in the snake are not apparent to the usual visitor, but they are shown by the python, according to Mr. Ditmars, in this manner:

Red—Delight.
Baby Blue—Pleasure.
Yellow—Contentment.
Navy Blue—Ecstacy.
Brown—Irritation.
Green—Anger.
Black—Indifference.
Purple—Vanity.

Mr. Ditmars said he regarded the discovery as interesting, if not important, and he will probably pursue his research to find out whether any other snakes are susceptible to color.

"Color influences upon animals are not rare," he said. "You know it has become a saying that anything disagreeable to a person is what a red rag is to a bull. With the snake you will notice there is just the opposite effect, and it is red that gives delight, while green excites to anger."

The python has been in the Zoo for nearly two years, and the Curator is of the opinion that the effect of color upon it is an effect of captivity, and that if allowed to run wild it would soon lose all color discrimination. When he found that green excited the snake to anger he put it in an inclosure painted green. At first the python exhibited every sign of fierce anger, but it soon died down, and ten hours after it was in green surroundings it was indiffirent to the color. It was nearly twenty hours after it had been put in other surroundings before it again began to show irritation at the sight of green. All colors become more effective when kept moving.

Two New Tigers at the Zoo.

Two young Bengal tigers were added to the collection last week. They came here a few days ago from Asia, and were consigned to an animal dealer, who has long had a standing order from the Zoo for a pair of Royal Bengals. Workmen have been busy putting down a new floor in the cage they are to occupy, and the pair were kept in their traveling cage until yesterday. To turn them loose in their new home was a task requiring judgment and diplomacy. It was accomplished after an hour's work without accident. Mr. Ditmars pronounced them two of the healthiest and most attractive animals in the Bronx Zoo. They are in the cage next to that of the two Siberian tigers. Those animals are now more than a year old, and already they are six and a half feet in length, and Mr. Ditmars believes they will attain a length of nine feet.

4,000 CAMPS OF BOY SCOUTS.

Reports Show Great Enthusiasm Among the Youngsters Everywhere.

There will be 4,000 camps of Boy Scouts this Summer, as indicated in the reports of scout masters received by James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America. The reports show great enthusiasm among the boys. Many who are too poor to pay the expenses of the outing have been thrifty during the Winter and turned their money into a common fund.

The leaders have written a Scout Master's manual, which provides for many lines of activity and methods of handling the boys, all along lines worked out by Prof. Irving Vining and George H. Merritt.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who has just returned to England after visiting the Boy Scouts of America and Australia, has told some of the good things done by the scouts in many lands.

"I have seen," he said, in a report, "a good many hundred hundreds of people of late, and almost every one of them has had some good turn to tell me of what has been done by the scouts. It means that hundreds of thousands of good turns are being done each day by the scouts."

THE NEW ITALY

To those who know Italy as the most beautiful pleasure ground in the world and as a vast storehouse of wonderful antiquities, the article upon Italy's Economic Outlook will supply a new and modern point of view. After all, Italy is a nation which must work out its own economic welfare just as a nation less highly favored and gifted by history and nature. James Davenport Whelpley has made a study of business conditions in Italy, one of the series in the Trade of the World papers, which will interest everyone, but which will especially interest those to whom the commercial progress of this world is an important study. Right now, while Italy is occupying the center of the stage in her troubles with Turkey, this paper is particularly timely.

Other interesting features are:

A fascinating Napoleon article
Fatalism of the Fliers
W. J. Locke's "Stella Maris"
Prof. Ross on "The Middle West"
Five Short Stories
Japanese Gardens, Illustrated
Pictures by Maxfield Parrish,
Timothy Cole and others
William Watson on "The Muse in Exile" etc., etc.

CENTURY MAGAZINE

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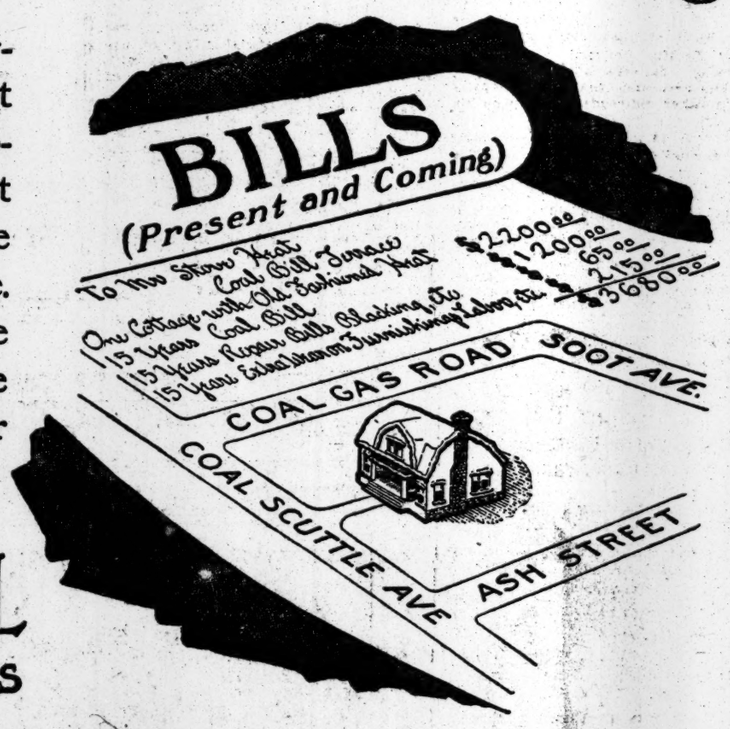
Look well to its heating

In examining real estate "bargains" remember that the most important item in building equipment is the heating outfit. It is not the first cost but the *final* cost which should decide. Figured on 15 years of service there is every proof that the cheapest heating outfit by far consists of



AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

At the end of 15 years the old-fashioned heating devices will be worn out, or repair bills paid to equal their cost; while the outfit of IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators will give as perfect service as ever and will outlast the building.

If you are planning to build, ask your architect to let you read over the specifications of a dozen or fifty of his latest buildings. You will not be surprised to find that of all the many different articles or material entering into the construction of a building, the only ones invariably mentioned in all the specifications are IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators. Why? Because these outfits are the feature which invariably give greatest satisfaction, and soon repay their original cost in the economies their use brings about—a fine *investment*, not an expense. No other building feature produces such results.

A No. 1-22-W IDEAL Boiler and 400 sq. ft. of 38 in. AMERICAN Radiators costing the owner $175, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include costs of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which are extra and vary according to climatic and other conditions.

Every architect knows that IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are the best heating outfits that money can buy, yet the great volume of sales makes their cost the lowest. Then, most important, IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are *fully guaranteed.*

Don't think you have to build a new house—the outfit is put in without tearing up. Also easily put in *old* or new stores, schools, churches, farm-houses, banks, theaters, etc. You will need our book of illustrations from which to make selection. Sent free. Puts you under no obligation to buy.

IDEAL Boilers have no parts to burn out, no rivets to loosen, no thin metal to warp, no repair bills.

Ask for catalog of the ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner. When ready to clean any room (floor, walls, ceiling, furniture, draperies, mattresses, drawers, corners, crevices, etc.), you merely turn an electric switch that starts the Cleaner machine in cellar, attach light rubber hose to iron suction pipe opening in baseboard of room, and like a household magician you make a few gentle strokes with the hollow, bottomless-throated Arco Wand, which draws dust, lint, cobwebs, bits of paper, insect eggs, etc., down the iron suction pipes into big sealed dust bucket in cellar. The ARCO WAND is permanent, like heating or plumbing. Costs little monthly for electricity to run. Put into old or new flats, houses, stores, schools, churches, banks, hospitals, libraries, theaters, etc.

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LIGHT "Kills" Beer Even Pure Beer

Every brewer knows this and covers even the hand-holes of the case to keep out light.

We do more. We put Schlitz in Brown Bottles.

Schlitz will not spoil when the case is open—even though it be for months.

It is only natural that Schlitz in Brown Bottles should be the home beer.

The Brown Bottle protects Schlitz purity from the brewery to your glass.

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Schlitz
The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

14

¶ Walt Mason says, "Little drops of water poured into the milk, gives the milkman's daughter lovely gowns of silk." Walt also says, "Little ads. well written, printed nice and neat, give the joyful merchants homes on Easy Street." We do not claim that we're the only Printers that can move you to "Easy Street," but we do claim that we can do it as well as any firm we know of—and our prices are always eminently fair to both of us.

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Boys! Big Boys and Little Boys!

Sit you down and read!

This week is our Boys' Week and you're specially invited to come to any one of our stores and see the good things in store.

Sounds like Christmas, but it's just an informal Spring opening of everything we've gathered for boys.

The newest of nice clothes boys will wear this Spring, and of course, boys' furnishings, hats and shoes.

But best of all—

Mr. Fiala, the Arctic explorer who looks after our Sporting Goods, has arranged a complete show of the best sort of things for having fun outdoors, for baseball, tennis, Scout work, and all sorts of games.

Boy Scouts will find it specially interesting, for we've not only the official uniforms, hats, breeches and haversacks, but field glasses, cameras, bicycles, tents, compasses, first aid to the injured equipments; everything boy scouts need.

Mr. Fiala and his assistants are on hand to answer any question on camping and sport, from suggesting trips to advising on camp rations.

Happy to show you everything whether you want to buy now or not.

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Three ★★★ Star
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URGES CATHOLICS TO FIGHT SOCIALISM

Father Vaughan Sees It Rising as a Great Wave and Threatening Christianity.

NOT ROOM ENOUGH FOR BOTH

Men, He Says, Cannot Be Made Equal by Rule When God Himself Has Made Them Unequal.

For all the dismal day without St. Patrick's Cathedral was packed yesterday when Father Bernard Vaughan, the English Jesuit, preached the fifth of his Lenten Conferences on Socialism. With "Socialism and Religion" as his topic he reached the focal point of his series when he pointed out that real Socialism and real Christianity cannot exist in the same man at the same time; that between Socialism as taught by its men of light and leading on the one hand and revealed religion on the other there can be no truce. With this as his argument he urged the Catholics of New York to call Socialism out into the open and fight it to the end.

"In origin and in destiny," said Father Vaughan, "men are born equal, and in nothing else. Those who talk of equality of opportunity as the great panacea are talking balderdash. Not even twins, asleep in the same cradle, reared in the same nursery, taught at the same school, and following the same profession, are equal. You cannot make men equal when God makes them unequal. You are too heavily handicapped to instruct God.

"Life here is a life of probation, and it would be blasphemy to God to say it is not. It is a puzzle. God has the key to the puzzle. He has put us to work. Oh, give Him eight hours, give Him twenty-four hours—give Him time, my brethren, and he will give you eternity. Not a bad change; not a bad change. But if you give time to Socialism it will give you rather a bad time. It is giving my country a bad time. Over there the forces of Socialism are loose, and my country cannot control them. Stand on your own feet over here, under your own hat, and working with your own hands until you batter in the gates of Heaven.

Sees a Great Wave Threatening.

"I would speak to you of the attitude of Socialism toward revealed religion, toward Christianity, and in particular toward the Catholic Church. That attitude is hostile, and to prove that I take not the utterances of social reformers, of hangers on, nor of the weak-minded Socialists who do not count, I go to the teachings of Marx and Engels. Even so well informed and so thoroughly respectable an authority as H. G. Wells says that the Socialism of Marx and Engels is very anti-Christian in tone. It must be. Real Socialism fills a man brimful, as an eggshell is full of meat, as a bottle is full of wine. There is no room inside for anything else. There is no room in the Socialist for Christianity.

"According to Bernstein, Marxianism had anti-Christian principles for its very foundation, and Marx himself felt that it was the mission of Socialism to expel from the minds of men and women and children the 'spectre of religion.' They, the comrades, are taught to look upon revealed religion as a ghost got up to frighten children into being good and to frighten old women out of their money. If this is their theory, then they ought to sweep Christianity out of existence. John Spargo says that the founders of Socialism held up all dogmas to ridicule and scorn. That is what Socialists ought to do, or else quit Socialism."

By such invitations he urged the Socialist to come out into the open. By such contrasts he urged the Catholic to abandon all notion that he could be both Catholic and Socialist. Then he went on:

"Oh, my brethren, do not flirt with this thing. Do not caress it. Gird up your loins and fight. I have received a letter in which I am told that Christianity in this country is a dodo. When His Eminence returned to these shores from Rome there was accorded to him, I think, full proof that the Christianity of Christ is no dodo. But Socialism, the thing that threatens, is growing all the time. A great tidal wave, it has swept and nearly swamped my country, and it seems to me I see a great Atlantic wave rising and bearing down upon us. Meet it, Catholics. Hold your ground.

"Bebel says that Socialism has reduced the Catholic Church to ashes. Why, when Socialism is in the limbo of the green-room the Church will stand in the centre of the stage, young and fresh for the drama she has to play, till the curtain shall fall upon the Day of Doom.

An Issue That Must be Met.

"They say that the Church has been deluding the poor old Irish. The poor Irish! The Irish with no sense of humor! The Irish with no fight in them! Oh, Cardinal, you have a splendid Irish following here. Let me set them to meet Socialism. For it must be met. Socialism is all or nothing. Catholicism is all or nothing. And there will be this fight to see whether Socialism will wipe out the old religion of Jewry and the newer religion of Christianity.

"John Spargo may be right in telling us that Socialism will fit in with the new Christianity, with the Christianity of the evolutionist and the modernist; but of this we are sure, that Socialism does not fit in with the old Christianity. Let me remind John Spargo that the church of Christ is immutable, unchanged, and unchangeable, the same to-day as it was 2,000 years ago. The Catholic Church is a living, energizing thing. She is as fair and as beautiful as on the day when she first stepped forth from the Pentacostal Chamber. She takes all the new discoveries of science to throw light upon her dogmas, but she can no more change them than she can change the rose.

"The Socialists say they do not care about our star land. We tell them we do not care about their mud land. They hold that this world is no drill place, but a pleasure ground, with roses, roses, roses all the way, and no rose with a briar. They would pluck the fruits and believe there is no forbidden fruit. Poor little third-rate planet! You're making too much of it, my friends. You cannot stop sin and death, my brethren, and of what use is Socialism on a deathbed, which for the Catholic is the beginning of life and for the Socialist the end of life?

"Oh, let us try to tear out of this country this poisonous thing called Socialism. Let us try to win its followers. With all our energy let us try to win them from this petty thing that offers them no home, no welcome, no friends to greet them on the doorstep."

Father Vaughan's sixth and last conference on Socialism will be preached at the Cathedral on Easter Sunday. "Socialism and Reformation" will be the subject. When he entered the pulpit yesterday he announced that he would go to the Waldorf on April 1 and there deliver a lecture on Joan of Arc, which he gave at the Naval and Military Institute, Whitehall, London, before an audience made up of Generals and Admirals with their wives and daughters. On that occasion Sir Gerard Noel, the sea lord, presided. Father Vaughan calls the lecture "The Matchless Soldier Maid Who Saved Her Country."

DR. MANNING FOR FREE PEWS.

Rector of Old Trinity Opposed to Rental of Seats in Some of the Churches.

In the course of his sermon, at old Trinity yesterday, the rector, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, spoke at some length regarding the system of rented pews, which still exists in several of Trinity's nine churches.

It was clear from his remarks that he is opposed to the present system of rented pews, and that he would be glad to see free sittings in all of the churches of Trinity parish. At present the system of rented pews exists in Old Trinity itself, in St. Agnes's Chapel in West Ninety-first Street, and in Trinity Chapel in Twenty-fifth Street, west of Broadway.

Dr. Manning said in part:

"We owe to each other and to the world to make the life of the church here on this earth far more what our Lord intends it to be and wants it to be. Does anybody really think, for example, that the system of rented pews, which still exists in some of our churches, is in accordance with what our Lord wants to see in His Church on earth? If any one does think so, I would suggest for his consideration the first five verses of the second chapter of the Epistle of St. James.

"Trinity Church is in its ministry like a cathedral. In many ways it is practically a cathedral not for one diocese alone, but for the whole country. I hold that in all churches, but in Trinity Churches especially, by reason of its great opportunity and ministry, the seats ought to be free and open to all equally."

A NEW EPISCOPAL SCHOOL.

Lay Readers and Speakers to Receive Instruction by Correspondence.

The Episcopal Church has decided to establish a correspondence school, with the General Theological Seminary in this city as its centre. The courses will be three in number to begin with, and it is expected that they will start next October. They are for lay readers, public speakers, Sunday School Superintendents, and teachers.

Lay readers are licensed to read the Prayer Book service in missions, and sometimes in churches where there are clergy, to make more services possible. In 1904 their privileges were much enlarged. About 140 New York business and professional men are lay readers.

The speakers, also busines and professional men, go out to speak on missions and social service before various organizations. The correspondence school is to have a Pacific Coast branch, and Berkeley Seminary, in Connecticut, has offered co-operation. Acting Dean Denslow of the seminary in Chelsea Square will have charge of the new school.

Father Shealy to Discuss Socialism.

The Rev. Terence J. Shealy, S. J., head of the Layman's Retreat Movement, will discuss Socialism to-morrow evening at 9:15 o'clock in the hall of the New Amsterdam Council, Knights of Columbus, 307 West Fifty-fourth Street, before members of the council and their friends.

PRESS IS TOO FREE, SAYS FATHER BRANN

Clergyman Thinks Newspapers Should Be Restrained from Attacking Men and Corporations.

HE'D HAVE ARTICLES SIGNED

Contends That This Would Fix the Responsibility for Statements and Protect the Public.

The moral law as applied to newspapers was the theme of the Rt. Rev. Henry A. Brann yesterday, at St. Agnes's Church. It was the last of a series of sermons on the moral law, the theatre and the novel.

"The newspaper, greater in influence than the theatre and the novel combined, may do very much of good or ill," said the clergyman. "Some are very good; some very bad, but most of them are in between—sometimes good and sometimes bad—perhaps indifferently good describes them as well as necessary. I am speaking of the American newspaper only; we may well leave the foreign papers to the foreign people.

"There can scarcely be any question of the fact that the newspapers have degenerated since the days of the great editors of 50 years ago—Bennett, Greeley, and Dana. Then if a man was hit by a newspaper he knew who hit him—the man who fired the shot did not try to hide. But now if you are hit, can you tell who did it? You may know it was some insignificant scribe—well paid may be, but insignificant—who aims an editorial or other anonymous article against some one who has displeased him or the combination to which he belongs.

"Not always does the scribe who criticizes public men and great corporations freely know his subject. Particularly is this true when they write of one great corporation—world-wide in its scope and of greater influence than all other corporations together—the Catholic Church. Its books are open; its doctrines preached from the house tops, but never in 50 years have I read an article dealing with the ethics of the church in which the author did not convince me of his ignorance of the subject within three sentences.

"The Catholic Church is the greatest and bravest of corporations. It fights with its face to the foe always and it does not seem to me that it is asking too much to demand for it fair play—don't stab it in the back.

"Then there is the bushwhacking at President, Governor, Mayor, and honest corporations, and let me say there are honest corporations. Wrapped in the mantle of anonymity, the paid scribe fires his shot unseen.

"There should be signature to every editorial or other article which attacks a public man or a corporation. The paper is an impersonality—some one should be made to stand for what is in it. If the papers themselves will not make it a rule to print no attacks without signature, then there should be a law passed compelling them to do so. Such a law would promote morality, honesty, and manliness.

"Sometimes a man of great wealth and ambition starts a newspaper to further his interests—politically, socially, and otherwise. And he hires another man with the gift of scribbling with great effusion. If the scribbler possessed thoughts he would not be so effusive. Often his scribblings have a tendency toward Socialism. He poisons the minds of the laboring people, knowing that he is poisoning them.

"By the way, have you ever noticed that the semi-Socialist is a man who attacks the rich until he gets rich himself and then attacks the poor? His rhetoric is lumpy and joggly and wobbly. He knows neither logic nor ethics, nor philosophy.

"We have seen a scribe attack men and corporations of wealth for years and then buy a deserted village in a neighboring State and live in luxury upon his enormous accumulations.

"Then there is the indecency of some of the papers. It seems to be unknown to their managers that children read the papers. Why should they print the details of divorce cases—the shocking details of degeneracy?

"It is done because of greed. They appeal to the beast which is in us all—to our lower passions—to fill their pockets. It is greed that makes them do it. Greed is the worst of all human vices, worse than social vice, worse than murder, worse than bearing false witness, because it is the cause of these others. It is the base of them all.

"Let us pray for the newspapers; let us pray that they may purify themselves; that the good ones may be models for the poor ones, and, as for the bad ones—don't buy them; don't read them."

Carstairs Rye was first sold over one hundred and twenty-three years ago—1788—in New York City.

Probably twenty thousand articles of more or less popularity in various commodities during that century and a quarter have come and gone.

Certainly, there have been hundreds of brands of whiskey put on the market under various names only to be lost sight of in the course of years.

Carstairs Rye

has attained higher regard each year, for the simple reason that purity and quality have been considered as valuable heirlooms by those who have succeeded, each generation, to the business.

The Whiskey Best since 1788

The Numbered Label Shows Our Bottling

A blend of the finest ryes. Aged in wood.

In serially numbered label bottles.

STEWART DISTILLING CO.
A consolidation of
Carstairs, McCall & Co. and Carstairs Bros.
Philadelphia New York Baltimore

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AN automobile guarantee means practically just what the guarantor pleases. It is capable of a wide limit of elasticity and has its uses as well as abuses. Simplex cars are guaranteed for one year against defective material and workmanship and it is our liberal construction of the terms of this guarantee that helps make satisfied customers. From every sale a percentage of the profit is taken which is placed in a maintenance fund. Consequently, when a customer does have trouble (we do not claim infallibility) we are able to give the car our immediate attention and adjust matters to his satisfaction.

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240 W. 59th St., near Broadway. Phone: 5188 Col.

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FLYERS
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NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
ONE HOUR & 50 MINUTES TO
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THE ONLY DOWN TOWN ROAD

Regular fast hourly trains from Jersey City to Philadelphia, without CHANGE or TRANSFER. From Liberty St.—(EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR) 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., and midnight with sleepers. 10 minutes of the hour from West 23d St. Baggage carried on same train with passenger if delivered at either terminal in reasonable time.

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The superior design and construction of the MARMON "Thirty-two" is largely due to the care and attention given to every detail. The many little perfections that go to make the MARMON better cannot be described, but they show their value in the satisfactory service given. Price, $2,800.00.

Call for a practical demonstration.

Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Co.,
1661 Broadway, near 51st Street.
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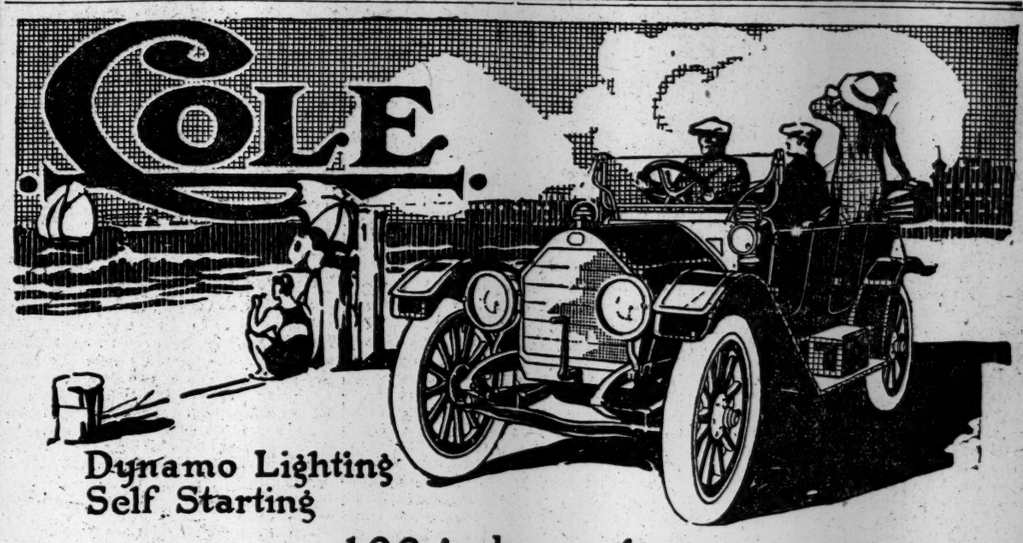

Dynamo Lighting
Self Starting

122-inch comfort

G. M. Franklin, 357 East Twenty-second Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn, just wrote us:

"I have taken more pleasure out of my Cole toy tonneau than out of any other automobile I ever owned. The ease of operation and easy-riding quality of the car are quite surprising to me."

The easy riding of the Cole *is* surprising to those who have never owned one. The soft, thick upholstery, the easy springs, the design of the seats, all go to make the Cole the car of comfort. The *chief* factor of the Cole's easy riding however is its long wheelbase.

As you probably know, in a short wheelbased car, the rear seat is swung out over the rear axle. The result is that every time you strike a bump the tonneau passengers are thrown forward, often clear out of their seats.

This is impossible with a *long* wheelbase. The rear seat is in *front* of the rear axle. When you hit a rough spot the shock is upward, not forward, and is taken up by the springs and cushions.

A *long* wheelbase means easy riding *always*.

The Cole wheelbase is 122 inches—122 inches of solid comfort.

But the Cole isn't merely a comfortable car. It is a reliable car, a powerful car, a handsome car. The Cole bodies are designed for lightness and beauty. Compare them with the bodies of any other motor car regardless of price.

The Cole chassis is built for simplicity and strength. There are no unnecessary parts, and every part is made of the best material money can buy. Consequently the Cole weighs less but will stand *more* than any car of its size and power.

The Cole has a long stroke motor (4½x5¼); unit power plant; three point suspension; enclosed valves, clean, silent; Timken axles front and rear (full floating rear); self-starter; the Ward Leonard Dynamo Electric Lighting System. In short, from every standpoint, the Cole is the car for ease of riding and ease of mind.

And back of every Cole is Colt-Stratton service. Ask any Cole owner what that means.

The Cole is made in three closed and four open bodies (seven bodies—one chassis). Price $1885. Let us give you a ride in one of them.

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY,
2,000 Broadway, at 68th Street. Phone, 6000 Columbus.
Brooklyn—Bishop, McCormick & Bishop. Newark—The Wallace Motor Car Co.

6 P. M. in the Stable

6 P. M. at the Garage

ALCO
Motor Trucks

To The Man Who Drives a Horse

Study these two pictures. The left one shows the stable after the horses have come in from the day's work. The right one shows the garage when the trucks have come in from the day's work.

When the truck comes in the working day for you is finished.

When the horses come in it takes probably an hour longer to unharness them, put the harness away, feed the horses, bed them and take care of them.

This is an important hour in the day for you.

But consider also the more skilled and better paid man you become when you drive a motor truck. You become acquainted with mechanics—it doesn't take much time to learn to drive an Alco truck. And besides you get over a lot more territory in a day. You accomplish more work. There is some satisfaction in that.

Moreover, you stand higher up in the world. You accomplish more for the man you are working for. It is appreciated by him.

If you are ambitious to better yourself and provide more for your family, learn now all you can about motor trucks; particularly the Alco truck which is coming so rapidly into favor all over the country.

Come down and look over the Alco any day. We will be glad to see you.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, 1886 Broadway, NEW YORK
Builders also of Alco 6-cylinder and 4-cylinder Motor Cars and Alco Taxicabs

Newark, 287 Halsey Street
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GIANTS SCORE EASY WIN OVER DALLAS

New York Players Begin Homeward Journey After Game—Arlie Latham Released.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 24.—Announcement of the release of Coach Arlie Latham was made by Manager McGraw this afternoon just before the Giants met the local Texas Leaguers in the last of their series of exhibition games. Any sorrow the players may have felt at the passing of one of baseball's most picturesque figures did not interfere with their playing, and they thrashed the home boys soundly in a battle abounding in fancy and staple hitting. The final score stood 11 to 4 when the last Texan had been retired.

Latham was dropped from the New York Club's reserve list last Thursday, but McGraw withheld the announcement until to-day. Arlie had not been seen around the hotel since Friday night, and some little concern was felt. It was feared that he might have met with an accident until the hotel clerk informed inquirers that Latham had "signed off." For a time McGraw said nothing of the matter, and a fine mystery was made of the affair until the manager finally broke the news. Some of the players imagine that Latham has gone to Memphis to try to land a berth with the Cubs, but this is thought unlikely by others, as Arlie and Frank Chance have long been bad friends.

Latham could not have plied his trade of coaching on the bases to any great extent to-day. The field was dry enough, but very lumpy, slowing up the fielding and the base running alike. The outfield was in poorer shape than the infield, but that did not bother the Giant gardeners to any great extent, as only one fly ball was hit to them during the game. Hitting was hard and frequent by both teams, with Murray showing far in advance of the rest of the stickers. This athlete made four hits in five times up, one of them a double, scored three runs on his own account, and batted in five more, earning the distinction of being directly concerned in the compiling of all but three of the Giants' eleven runs.

The second team, playing at Fort Worth, also won, on a 3, the combat being called off after seven frigid innings to permit the New Yorkers to catch a car back to Dallas. Early this evening the main squad, numbering thirty-six players, secretaries, correspondents, and camp followers, left for Texarkana, where the first of the barn storming exhibitions will be played to-morrow in a park named after Pitcher Bert Maxwell. The No. 2 team leaves Dallas to-morrow morning for Paris, Texas.

Louis Drucke has been transferred from the first team to the second, and William Thompson, instead of going direct to New York with Luby and Nohowell, will travel with the colts. Luby has been unconditionally released, but Nohowell has been ordered to report at the Polo Grounds on April 6. He will be sold to a New York State League club. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DALLAS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Devore, lf.	3	0	1	0	0	K'rman, ss.	4	0	1	7	3
Becker, lf.	2	0	0	0	0	Ens, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1
Snodg's, cf.	4	2	1	1	3	Tierney, lf.	4	1	1	0	1
Murray, rf.	5	3	4	1	1	Forsyth, cf.	4	2	2	1	0
Merkle, 1b.	5	1	1	11	0	Shuman, rf.	3	1	2	2	1
Shafer, 3b.	4	0	2	2	3	Tullos, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2
Fletcher, ss.	4	1	3	3	1	Know's, 1b.	4	0	1	9	2
Meyers, c.	3	1	1	6	0	Gibson, c.	4	0	1	6	2
Wilson, c.	1	0	0	3	0	Broadus, p.	1	0	0	0	4
Crandall, p.	2	0	1	0	2	Flynn, p.	1	0	0	0	1
M'quard, p.	1	0	0	0	2	Phillips, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Tesreau, p.	1	0	0	0	2	Hickman, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	35	8	15	27	14	Total.	34	4	9	27	19

Error—Kellerman.

New York	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	8
Dallas	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4

Two-base hits—Devore, Doyle, Murray, Forsyth, Fletcher, Meyers. Three-base hits—Merkle, Fletcher, Shuman. Stolen bases—Snodgrass, Murray, Meyers. Left on bases—New York, 2; Dallas, 5. Double play—Kellerman and Knowles. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Broadus, 1. Struck out—By Crandall, 1; by Marquard, 4; by Tesreau, 2; by Flynn, 1; by Phillips, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Broadus, 2. Wild pitch—Broadus. Passed ball—Gibson. Hits—Off Crandall, 4 in 3 innings; off Marquard, 2 in 3 innings; off Broadus, 7 in 3 innings; off Flynn, 4 in 3 innings; off Phillips, 3 in 2 innings. Umpire—Mr. Wilkinson. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

BUSY WEEK FOR YANKEES.

If Weather Permits Players Will Have Plenty to Do.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 24.—Caprices of the weather to-day had the Yankees hopeful one minute and doubtful the next as to whether they would be able to get in a game with the Atlantas to-morrow. Sunshine and cloudy skies alternated. The Crackers are to be tackled to-morrow and Tuesday, and the last week here will be a busy one if plans are carried out.

There will be practice games on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and the flight homeward via Cincinnati and other Ohio way stations will begin Friday evening.

In the meantime, however, there will be a game with the Boston Wardmen on Thursday, if the Bostons are willing. Wolverton sent a message to Augusta to-day asking the Bostons if they could play here on the day named. In any event the week will be an actrive one if the weather permits.

The Yankees and Boston Nationals have met three times in the last two years. Two of the three games were won by the New Yorks. Those two victories, with two over the Reds and two over the Giants make six in all for the Yankees, against National League representatives. Five games have been lost to National Leaguers, four to the Giants and one to the Bostons.

Five games in the next five days will give to Wolverton a better chance to size up his youngsters than the three weeks which have gone before. The Yankees have had only three games in all so far, one with Atlanta and two with the Colts. Consequently it has been difficult to take reliable observations on the ability of the young bloods. Wolverton has no definite idea so far as to who he will retain. Opportunities for them to show their skill have been too meagre. The Atlanta Club is to get a player or two, and Stump and Coleman look pretty good to Manager Hemphill. To date they also appeal strongly to Wolverton. Hemphill's team battled with both the Yankees and Reds last week and the local manager was asked what he thought of the relative merits of the two teams. He summarized it in this manner:

"The Reds speedier on the bases, the Yankees stronger in the box, the two about equal in batting and fielding. Club for club," he said, "he would take the New Yorks."

No Game for Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24.—Bill Dahlen and his players never had a chance to play at Eclipse Park with the Colonels here to-day. The outlook last night was anything but encouraging, and this morning and afternoon rain fell continually until about 4 o'clock, when snow started to fall and kept up until after midnight. There does not appear to be a chance of playing a single game here, and reports from Indianapolis, where the club is scheduled to play the latter part of this week, are anything but good. This afternoon Dahlen tried to get in communication with the local Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, with a view of having the players work out in its gymnasium for a couple of days. The workout yesterday in a pavilion at the Kentucky State Fair Grounds did not do some of the players any good. This morning several of them complained of slight colds and spent most of the day in their rooms at the hotel.

Phillies First to Return.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The Philadelphia team reached home to-night from their training trip at Hot Springs, Ark. Pitcher Chalmers, who stopped off at Youngstown, Ohio, to consult Bonesetter Reese regarding his sore arm, will rejoin the squad here to-morrow, as will Paskert, Moore, Moran, and Luderus, who stopped at their home towns on the way East.

White Sox Trounce Austin.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 24.—A team of the Chicago Americans to-day defeated the Austin Texas League team 7 to 1. Peters, last year with Minneapolis, held the locals to four hits.

Quaker Colts Win at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 24.—The second division of the Philadelphia Americans defeated the Galveston Texas League team by a score of 8 to 1 this afternoon in an eleven-inning game.

FRENCH TENNIS PLAYER HURT

Laurentz May Not Represent France in Davis Cup Matches.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 24.—Laurentz, the French tennis champion, met with a serious accident yesterday while playing a match at Neuilly. The ball took an erratic bound and struck Laurentz in the eye, rupturing a blood vessel. As a result of the accident the injured player will probably be withdrawn as a representative of France in the first round with England for the Davis Tennis Cup. The withdrawal of Laurentz will seriously handicap France, as he is the leading player in France.

FINAL HOCKEY CONTEST.

Picked Team of Amateurs to Play Canadians Wednesday Night.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in selecting a team of representative local players to meet the Victorias of Winnipeg in the game scheduled at the St. Nicholas Rink Wednesday night. It was originally arranged for the Crescent A. C. team, winners of the championship of the Amateur Hockey League, to play the "Vics" a week ago and give the game the significance of an international championship, the Winnipeg team being the recognized amateur champions of all Canada, but on the eve of the latter's departure for this city they received a challenge from the Regina team to play for the Sir Montagu Allen Cup, and accepted it.

The team which will line up against the Canadians on Wednesday in one of the most interesting games of the season will be made up of Dr. Mills, the famous goaltender of the Crescents, who will be in the cage with his clubmate, Browne, playing point; Jimmy Bulger of the Wenderers will drop back to cover point, leaving Liffiton and Sherriff of the Crescents in the centre of the forward line, with Jimmy Britton of the Hockey Club and McGrath, the famous little player of the Wanderers, looking after the wings.

This will be the final game of the season except for the one which will be incidental to the Carnival and Gymkana on Friday night for the benefit of the rink employes. This will consist of a game between the Crescent champions and a selected team, exhibitions of fancy and figure skating by Irving Brokaw, Kathleen Pope, George Kirner, Johnny Daly, and Miss Noble and many other eminent exponents of the figure skating art. There will also be races in which all the local speed merchants will participate and many burlesque and spectacular events.

TRAPSHOOTERS DEFY RAIN.

Larchmont Gunners Make Good Scores In Spite of Weather.

In driving rainsqualls part of the time, the hardy trapshooters of the Larchmont Yacht Club returned some excellent scores yesterday in their regular week-end competition. Out of a total of eight matches decided they returned full scores in five of them. It required several shoot-offs to determine the winners.

L. Antoine showed good form throughout, for he proved the winner of three contests, and he was second in two others. In the 100-"bird" handicap match, which was the feature of the day, he returned a card showing 98 broken, Z. C. Offutt being the runher-up with 97. Antoine was also the winner of the leg for the March Cup, after a shoot-off with R. L. Spotts, W. B. Short, and K. R. Hooker. His third win was the leg for the Bemis Trophy, after a shoot-off with Offutt and Hooker.

Ralph L. Spotts was high gun for the day, with 116 targets broken out of the possible 125. He also won the 15-target scratch contest with a full score. W. B. Short tied with Offutt and Antoine in the shoot for the Held Trophy, and in the shoot-off Short won. He also proved the winner of the leg for the Accumulation Cup, breaking all but 1 of his 50 targets. Antoine and Offutt tied for second place with 48 apiece. In the 10-target scratch contest J. H. Henry was successful, returning a full score and beating J. H. Henry by just 1 "bird."

SCHOOLBOYS IN TIE.

Eberlin and Russman Divide Honors In Harlem E. H. S. Games.

The final set of monthly members' games of the Harlem Evening High School resulted in a tie for the premier honors between B. Eberlin and A. Russman, each scoring a total of 6 points. The feature event of the programme was the forty-yard dash, Eberlin, who started from the five-foot mark, winning the event, after a hard dash, in the good time of 0:04 4-5.

J. R. Manning, the cross-country runner, and former champion miler of the Public Schools Athletic League, captured the honors in the one-and-one-half-mile run from the back mark, after conceding liberal handicaps to the distance men, his time for the distance being 7:55 2-5. The summaries:

40-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by B. Eberlin, (5 feet;) I. Marer, (2 feet,) second; R. B. Richtberg, (1 foot,) third. Time—0:04 4-5.

440-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by M. Krause, (5 yards;) W. Tandler, (scratch,) second; A. Myerheim, (scratch,) third. Time—0:58 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Myerheim, (scratch;) A. Russman, (10 yards,) second; A. Franklin, (25 yards,) third. Time—2:29 2-5.

One and One-half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. R. Manning, (scratch;) A. Russman, (85 yards,) second; S. Thorner, (120 yards,) third. Time—7:55 2-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by F. O'Neill, (8 feet,) distance 31 feet 11 inches; J. Carlson, (10 feet,) distance 27 feet 11 inches, second; B. Eberlin, (10 feet,) distance 27 feet 5 inches, third.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LEAGUE.

Baseball Prospects for the Coming Season Are Encouraging.

If the number of delegates present at the annual baseball meeting of the Sunday School Athletic League is any criterion, the athletes of Sunday schools will be represented in two promising leagues this coming season. At the annual meeting held at the Central Branch Y. M. C. A. it was decided to again arrange the senior and junior divisions. The junior division will be for boys 16 years of age and under, while the senior branch will be for young men.

J. H. Scott acted as Chairman and R. B. Skillings Secretary of the meeting. A nominating committee was elected to draw up a list of officers for the coming year, with a special committee appointed to manage the business of the league. Another committee was appointed to secure grounds for the playing of the games, and the Rules Committee reported that at the next meeting the official rules under which the leagues will be conducted will be decided upon. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, April 4, at which time all schools interested are requested to have its delegates present.

The Rules Committee, with R. B. Skillings as Chairman, was requested to report on a set of rules and bylaws to govern the tournament for the coming season. It was referred to the next meeting and the members adjourned.

Soccer Teams In Tie Game.

Battling in a foot of mud at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday, the Clan McDonalds and Brooklyn Celtic football elevens played a tie game in the third round of the American Amateur Cup tie series. Accuracy was eliminated by the bad grounds, and neither team was given a chance to display any brilliant work. As these two teams are tied for first place in the New York and District League a large following of enthusiasts was on hand with umbrellas to witness the game.

The New York Celtic Football Club secured its sixteenth consecutive victory yesterday by defeating the Clan Gordon F. C. by the score of 5 goals to 1, after holding a 4 to 0 lead at half time. The contest took place at Chelsea Park, and despite the inclement weather a large delegation of "rooters" was on hand.

The protested game by the Clan McDonalds against Newark F. C., played last November, which the latter won by 3 goals to 2, will be replayed at Edison Field, Brooklyn, next Sunday. As a preliminary the St. George and New York Celtics will compete.

Benz No Terror to San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 24.—Benz proved nothing of a puzzle for the San Antonio Texas League team this afternoon and the Chicago Americans were defeated 11 to 6. Chicago got twelve hits and the locals ten.

Champions In Batting Form.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 24.—A team of the Philadelphia Americans defeated the Houston Texas League team to-day, 11 to 2. Oldring, Murphy, and Strunk led the hitting.

BOXING AGAIN AT ST. NICHOLAS RINK

Promoters Discuss Plans — All-Star Show and Gibbons-Denning This Week.

Boxing enthusiasts can offer no complaint about the card arranged for them by the local promoters this week, as the programme contains the best all-star bill arranged in many months, as well as a bout that equals in public interest any contest that has been fought under the Frawley law. All the big clubs have arranged interesting shows, and capacity crowds will undoubtedly be the rule in all of them. Meanwhile a formidable rival of the larger clubs is preparing to get in line and bid for the more important contests. The new club is the St. Nicholas A. C., which has a license to conduct boxing shows at the St. Nicholas Rink, where the Twentieth Century A. C. held forth last Summer. Cornelius Fellowes and Sam C. Austin were named as the head of this club when the license was secured several months ago. With the skating season practically ended until next Fall, the proposition to use the building for boxing has been taken up and has received most favorable consideration. The arena is one of the best in the city for boxing.

While the Mike Gibbons-Jack Denning bout at the Fairmont A. C. to-morrow stands out as the one big bout of the week, the distinction of holding the week's big show belongs to the Empire A. C. An all-star show that is in reality a series of bouts between recognized stars of the boxing world has been arranged for Wednesday night at the Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. Any one of the three bouts would stand out prominently enough to make a show notable, and the triple-header greatly overshadows any show that New York has seen in months. The entertainment will be in the form of a featherweight elimination tournament, and it will bring together the six best featherweights in the East in three ten-round bouts. The winners will be matched later, and the ultimate winner will get a chance to box Champion Johnnie Kilbane.

The boys are so evenly matched that no pair are considered as headliners to take part in a main bout. The contestants will be Eddie O'Keefe vs. Joe Coster, Johnnie Dundee vs. Young Wagner, and Tommy Houck vs. Patsy Kline. All six will enter the ring at 8:30 o'clock and will draw lots to decide the order of their respective bouts. No preliminaries will be put on, and it is expected that all three bouts will go the full ten rounds. All the contestants are fast and clever boxers, and some fine boxing should result.

Jack Denning will have the chance of his life at the Fairmont to-morrow night, when he hooks up with Mike Gibbons in a return bout. The pair clashed at the same club on Jan. 23, and the bout resulted in a draw. At the conclusion Gibbons declared that he was off form and Denning showed that he had injured his right hand. The west side middleweight was the only boxer who was able to give Gibbons any kind of an even bout since the St. Paul whirlwind began to box in New York, and he is confident this time that he can better his previous performance. Gibbons, who has been training hard at the New Polo A. A., holds a similar view. Denning has been working out with Joe Jeanette in Hoboken, and has never worked harder for a bout, as he realizes that victory over Gibbons will mean a fortune. They will make 150 pounds at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a figure that will allow both to enter the ring at their best. Gibbons is a slight favorite, but Denning is expected to give the Westerner a hard time.

Heavyweights will command the attention of the boxing cranks during the remainder of the week. On Thursday night at the National Sporting Club Tom Kennedy, who defeated Al Palzer, and was then put out of the white hope running by Carl Morris, will hook up with Frank Moran of Pittsburg. Moran has recently returned to America after several successful bouts in Europe, where he is regarded as a coming champion. His first bout since his return was with Al Kublak last week, and Kublak surprised close followers of the game by giving Moran a decisive defeat. With this bout as a criterion, Kennedy should be able to take Moran's number. The New Yorker has once showed his ability to "come back" after a decisive trimming, and he may show enough against Moran to regain his lost prestige as a white hope.

Kubiak will be here on Friday night in a special show that has been arranged for the Long Acre A. A. His opponent will be Jim Savage of New Jersey, a clever boxer, who has shown that he cannot take much punishment. The winner has been promised a match with Jim Stewart.

Knockout Egers, the west side featherweight, who has been a most consistent winner in his recent bouts, has been signed up with Tommy Buck of Philadelphia for to-night's show at the Olympic A. C. Buck is a great favorite at the Harlem club, and is one of the best little boxers who has shown there in many months.

At the Fordon A. C. to-night two slugging welterweights, Phil Cross and Paddy Sullivan, will do the honors. Both are hard punchers and able to take a lot of punishment. Cross has been training with Mike Gibbons and Leach Cross, and is now fighting better than at any other time in his career.

The Royale A. C. of Brooklyn will stage its show this week on Wednesday night, with Frank Loughery of Philadelphia and Young Ahearn of Brooklyn as the headliners. Loughery is an aggressive boxer, who has won all his recent bouts, but he will have trouble gaining the verdict over the Dancing Master.

At the Sharkey A. C. on Wednesday night Dick Peters, the west side featherweight, will oppose Buck Miller of Philadelphia. The New Polo A. A. will hold forth on Friday night, with Barry Hill against some good bantamweight.

The usual week-end stags will be put on at the Fairmont, Olympic, Long Acre, and Sharkey Clubs of New York; the Gowanus, Royale, and National of Brooklyn, and the Liberal A. C. of Staten Island.

JUAREZ TRACK CLOSES.

After 102 Days of Racing Mexican Meeting Ends.

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 24.—After 102 days of racing, the most successful meeting in the history of the course, the meeting in the history of the course, the meeting in the history of the course, the

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THE TARIFF SHOULD BE TAKEN OUT OF POLITICS.

The report of the Tariff Commission on the cotton schedule, which was described exclusively in THE TIMES's Washington dispatches yesterday morning, differs from the report on the woolen schedule only in being somewhat more direct and crushing. The effect will be even greater. The wool schedule was generally known to be bad. Mr. TAFT has said that it was "indefensible." The cotton schedule is even worse, but it has been stubbornly defended by the parties in interest, and the standpatters have insisted that it is moderate, fair, and necessary. To have the non-partisan Commission submit facts which show that it is grossly excessive, ingeniously unfair, and wholly unnecessary to meet actual competition is a surprising and disastrous blow to the extreme protectionists.

The conclusion which the report compels is that if American cotton manufacturers cannot hold their own and make a good profit in the American market, it is their own fault. All the elements of the contest, rationally treated, are in their favor. The bulk of the raw material is grown in America, and the cost their competitors must pay in transporting that material across the ocean and returning the finished product is, in itself, a considerable protection. In manufacturing the Americans have nothing to fear as to the supply of capital, machinery, plant, labor cost, or means of distribution. They have what ought to be a great advantage in intimate knowledge of the wants and tastes of consumers. All these facts are clearly disclosed by the Commission's report and by the testimony taken during the discussion of the present tariff. And they were made known with brilliant lucidity as well as with studied impartiality in the speeches of the late Senator DOLLIVER, which have been widely read. The Commission's report will best define, intensify, and direct the existing public opinion that the cotton schedule is one of the most tricky and most oppressive in the elaborate protectionist scheme of 1909.

The report on wool and woolens "knocked into a cocked hat" the notion that a reasonable tariff can be based on the difference of cost at home and abroad. The report on cotton confirms strongly the effect of that on wool. The two make it plain that it is not feasible to ascertain with useful clearness any general level of cost abroad or any general level of cost at home, while, at the same time, the cost in the best mills abroad is not less than that in the best mills here making similar goods. Obviously this destroys the very foundation of the tariff as it exists. And it imposes not only on Congress but upon the President the inexorable duty of reducing the tariff—gradually and wisely, with as little shock to business as possible, but firmly and honestly—to a revenue basis.

It would be a tremendous good to the whole country if Congress and the President should recognize this duty and enter now on the performance of it. Nor is it in the least impracticable. On the contrary, a very unusual combination of conditions has come about which, treated with courage and sagacity on both sides, makes a decisive beginning of the task entirely practicable. A very large majority of the American people believe that the tariff should be reduced. If they could have the chance next November to choose between two candidates fairly equal in other claims on confidence, one of whom proposed and the other opposed tariff reduction, they would give the former an overwhelming support. If, then, Congress and the President could unite in the best plan of reduction attainable, on the basis of the facts brought out by the Commission and otherwise known, two results would follow. The people would be satisfied. The tariff would for all practical purposes be taken out of politics. The composition of the Congress makes this possible if the President is ready to co-operate.

There are strong reasons why the President should co-operate. He has held it to be his duty to be guided by the information supplied by the Commission. He now has quite enough of that to fix the direction that tariff legislation should take. He has believed that the duties should not exceed difference of cost. It is known that they far exceed such difference. With perfect fidelity to his convictions and his pledges he could now give his aid in a careful reduction of them. There would be no betrayal of his party, no sacrifice of principle, and there would be great and lasting good to the country. Mr. TAFT has often recognized and deplored the noxious influence on our politics of the struggle for special favors which tariff legislation has excited in the past. Here is an opportunity to check, possibly to do away with, this insidiously corrupting evil. It would be a policy of high expediency, of broad and farseeing statesmanship, of generous patriotism.

THE JAPANESE EXPLORERS.

Lieut. SHIRASE of the Japanese Navy, who has returned from the antarctic on his ship the Kainan-Maru with his exploring party all in good health, confirms in a personal cable dispatch to THE TIMES this morning from Wellington, New Zealand, the report that he had seen and heard nothing in the frozen regions of Capt. SCOTT and his English party. But this, as Lieut. SHIRASE explains, was to be expected. No inference that SCOTT has met with any mishap or has been unduly detained can be fairly based on the failure of the Japanese explorers to meet him.

SHIRASE and his party sailed from Sydney Nov. 19 last directly for Whales Inlet, and landed one exploring party at 78:29 south latitude. They met the Fram, as Capt. AMUNDSEN has told us, and they landed still another party on King Edward VII. Land, and then proceeded to explore hitherto unnavigated parts of the Antarctic Sea. At no time were they anywhere near the path selected by SCOTT, and they could not have seen him unless he had abandoned his fixed plans and wandered far afield.

Lieut. SHIRASE reports important scientific discoveries. He did not reach the south pole, if that was, indeed, the object of his expedition, as was reported. His equipment for geological and botanical surveys and meteorological observations was excellent, but the outfit of himself and his men was of the heavy sort which the successful polar explorers of later years have discarded.

THE BLIND COMMISSION.

The bill now in the hands of the Governor establishing a State Board for Improving the Condition of the Blind seems to us unnecessary, because there is already at work an incorporated "Association for the Blind," which is doing the same kind of work and can readily do more and probably better. It is a sound principle of State administration to use the zeal and energy of volunteers where they can show good results, aiding these while, of course, securing a proper degree of regulation and responsibility.

The State Board would start with an expenditure of $25,000, which would be permanent and probably would steadily grow. At best we should have duplication of effort, continuous and increasing cost, and little assurance of any real advantage. The work of the Association, of which Dr. FINLEY is President and Miss HELEN KELLER Vice President, has been marked by foresight, intelligence, practical sense, and unwearying fidelity. It would be better, surely, to aid and extend it rather than to try to duplicate it.

TAX FADS IN PRACTICE.

The cable reports the bankruptcy of one of the largest real estate firms in Berlin, "due to the prostration of the "real estate and building business, "which has been caused partly by the "unearned increment tax adopted in "1911. Several leading Berlin banks "are said to be involved."

We might have enjoyed the inestimable blessings of that same unearned increment tax if we had listened to our faddists, who were delighted to shame us by showing how much in advance of ourselves were the German tax layers. The incident is especially timely, as we are invited at the present moment to tax buildings at half the rate on land in order to encourage the construction of buildings and discourage holding land out of improvement and use. It is plain that either there must be some loss of taxes, which the city cannot afford, or that the land must bear the tax which is removed from the buildings, not the empty land held by the speculators for the unearned increment, but all the land.

If the purpose of the bill is to encourage building, some distinction might be made between improved and unimproved sites by laying taxes at a higher rate on the empty land instead of increasing the land tax by reducing taxes on buildings. To increase the taxes paid by land speculators would tend to discourage speculation, but to reduce the taxes paid by landlords is to encourage landlords rather than tenants. They would not be likely to find any reduction in rents, which are fixed by supply and demand rather than by the tax levy.

This gives the clue to a better remedy for congestion than this tax fad. A great addition to the supply of available taxable sites would both increase the tax yield and reduce the concentration of the demand upon the inadequate supply of available sites. It is the cost of the site, not the tax on improvements, which makes individual homes impossible to the tenement dwellers of Manhattan and the Bronx. The cash paid for the plot is only one element of cost. The nickels paid to the transit ogre who exacts double fare from all residents in some boroughs cause the unfavorable comparisons with the site values in other boroughs than those enjoying the single-fare boon. The Queensboro Bridge and the Manhattan Bridge contain the possibilities of transfers of population such as that experienced when the Williamsburg Bridge created Brownsville. The Steinway Tunnel affords a like prospect. The addition to the Brooklyn elevated system of a distributing stem in Manhattan will confer a like boon on a territory as large as the others put together, and thereby will gladden simultaneously the hearts of the taxpayer and the tax collector.

Enlarging the utilization of the existing transit facilities, costing one hundred millions of dollars, will do more for the relief of congestion of population and Subway traffic and dry rot in the tax list than the enactment of a fad whose results are not altogether clear. Certainly they are not clear in Seattle, which has just rejected two single-tax plans by votes of two to one in one case and four to one in another case, although hardly more than half the electorate took interest enough to vote for either. Hereafter we are likely to hear less of Berlin and Seattle as pioneers in reforms which New York ought to adopt on their example as much as on the argumentative merits of the plans themselves. Berlin and Seattle might do worse than study the methods of the New York tax system, which has merits of its own, despite the alleged improvements sought to be foisted upon it.

THE BOMB IN THE MAIL.

The sending of a second infernal machine through the mails to Judge ROSALSKY within a few days after the explosion of the first, duly delivered by the postman, had severely wounded a public officer and put the Police and Post Office Inspectors on the alert, seems an act so foolhardy as to justify the hasty conclusion that the would-be murderer is insane. Hasty conclusions, however, should be avoided. The fact that a potential murderer is at large and eagerly bent on killing should spur on the police to vigorous and untiring work. The bomb discovered in the mail last Wednesday is said to be similar to that which exploded in Judge ROSALSKY's house a week ago Saturday. The murderous person is sane enough to keep his victim in mind. The community is not safe while this person is at large, and the police have clues now which may lead to his detection.

The use of the bomb as an instrument of murder or attempted murder has grown alarmingly in this neighborhood in a few years. In THE SUNDAY TIMES, which printed exclusively the account of the sending of a second bomb to Judge ROSALSKY and its seizure in the mails, 102 bomb outrages occurring since the Summer of 1908 were enumerated. In many cases the perpetrators of these outrages have managed to escape detection.

BROADENING THE RECALL.

Representative LINDBERGH proposes to recall the Senate and to administer the affairs of the country on the commission plan. The limitless adaptability of the recall to any and all needs of the reformers is what makes it so truly popular in the leading circles of thought, beginning with The Appeal to Reason and ending with the periodical to which the Colonel is a contributing editor. It is this quality of limitless elasticity which commends the idea to many who otherwise have viewed the idea askance. Surely if it is possible to recall such an institution as the Senate it will be possible to recall Representatives, or even candidates. It is an attractive prospect.

But why wait the slow process of amending the Constitution? Why not just make up our minds and have the recall of whatever is recallable and has become a nuisance? SAM PATCH jumped over the falls just to show that some things could be done as well as others. The idea that some things can be recalled as well as others is of tremendous cheer. After all, this country is free, and there is no reason why we should submit to some things any longer than is necessary to make up our minds to recall them. Representative LINDBERGH is a public benefactor for making this so clear.

SOUTH AMERICA.

In his interview with the President of Peru, reported by Mr. STEPHEN BONSAL in a cable dispatch to THE SUNDAY TIMES, our special correspondent found Mr. LEGUIA in a most hopeful mood concerning the future of his country and the prospects of its rapid development after the completion of the Panama Canal. As it is, Peru has been growing greatly in wealth and enterprise of late. President LEGUIA fully comprehends the benefits Peruvians may obtain from closer trade relationship with the United States. As with Peru, so with all the other South American republics. They are growing, they are beginning to fit themselves to take their places in the councils of the nations, and though their remoteness and the lack of rapid transportation facilities have kept them more or less estranged from the neighbors of the north they are now alive to a just sense of their relative importance in the world. Probably the slowness of American manufacturers and business men generally to cultivate South American trade in a rational, modern way has also helped to keep us apart.

Peru's near neighbor, Argentina, has been making rapid gains of late in population and trade. THE SUNDAY TIMES reported that 2,485 miles of new railways were built in that republic last year, and that its foreign trade now amounts to nearly $700,000,000 yearly, the value of imports last year amounting to $354,000,000. Although the trade of the United States with Argentina has lately increased, there is room for a much larger increase.

The Washington dispatches announce that Col. GOETHALS is now reasonably sure to keep his promise of permitting a battleship to pass through the Panama Canal on the first day of next January. Only one-sixth of the work of excavation remains to be done. The waterway will be ready for the commerce of the world before long, and in the meanwhile our trade relations with South America should be strengthened. One of the objects of Mr. BONSAL's mission to South American countries is to lay before the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES as far as possible the present conditions of South American trade and its requirements.

SENATOR BOURNE.

Our readers will find in another column a very interesting letter from Senator JONATHAN BOURNE, Jr., of Oregon setting forth a summary of his position as to a re-election. The chief point of interest is in his statement that he is not seeking re-election, but is submitting to his people an account of what he has done in his office, and throwing the responsibility on them. He makes no secret of his own view of what their decision should be. "You are now on trial," he says bluntly to them, "not I." And the record he has laid before them certainly appears to justify that attitude.

We need not say that we are far from agreeing with the Senator in some of the ideas and policies which he decrees most important, but no one can deny the courage and the manliness and the true democracy of the course he subscribes. If it could be generally adopted, a good deal of money would be saved and a lot of corruption avoided.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Do Not Be Slaves to Propriety.

A paper on the causes of drug addictions, presented by Dr. MARY KEYT ISHAM at a recent meeting of Assistant Physicians in the State asylums of Ohio, makes the interesting contention that not a small proportion of these cases are the result, on the one hand, of a too rigorous enforcement of the minor social conventions as to propriety of conduct, and, on the other, of a too submissive abstention from doing anything which, merely because it is a little unusual, will be criticised as queer or eccentric.

The result of this combined enforcement and abstention, said Dr. ISHAM, is that many impulses, all equally innocent and natural, are repressed, and the effect is a state of nervous irritation very apt to drive the sufferer from it to the temporary relief that one or another of the many narcotics can give. This is not to deny the necessity for self-control; it is only saying—to use the illustrations given—that if, while waiting for a street car, one wants to sit on a stone wall and swing his feet, let him do it; if he likes to walk bare-headed in the pouring rain, let him do that, and if, on occasion, he enjoys lying on the grass of a Summer evening, looking at the stars, more than he does "making talk" with people, he should not be called "peculiar" because he follows the stronger inclination.

This is in line, of course, with FREUD's theories as to the suppression of emotion, and though restraint of the kind indicated is not likely to cause drug addictions in any except the more or less neurotic, the fact that for them safety lies in reasonable freedom to "be themselves" is one worth considering, and normal folk are under no obligation to endure fretting regulations which have no basis or authority except in arbitrary custom and convention—the artificial as distinguished from the real proprieties.

It is not criminal to get out of the beaten paths once in a while, nor is it necessarily reprehensible to be "different."

Somehow Has Won Sympathy.

For many years Dr. MARY WALKER has been a familiar figure, considerably more pathetic than amusing, though amusing not a little, and it is well to remember that there has always been about her something more than eccentricity—that she had been characterized by a sturdy independence, of which her wearing of the garments she liked best, regardless of criticism or derision, was only one, and not the most important manifestation.

She has been a woman with ideas, slightly disordered, it is true, but her own and harmful to none. An old-time suffragist, she has not been in harmony of opinion with the later advocates of the suffrage cause. The variance seems to have been as to methods rather than as to object, however, and there is a certain plausibility in her contention that the fundamental law was not so much against voting by women as were the interpreters and executors of that law—the men, in other words. It is at least as plausible as some other contentions on the same subject, made by women who do not wear trousers and frock coats.

Few people have ridiculed Dr. MARY to her face, and not infrequently legislators who were derisive in their treatment of less grotesque exponents of feminism were both gentle and respectful to her—just why it would be hard to say. Perhaps it was because she had a sort of dignity, and because about her essential "goodness" there has never been any question.

Explanations That Are Excuses.

Nothing could better show how far the Allen outlaws were from understanding their relation to society, or more clearly indicate that in their darkened minds they viewed themselves less as murderers than as soldiers with at least some belligerent rights, than did their gravely made offer to surrender on conditions fixed by themselves. Their terms were such as might have been made by a beleaguered garrison in a fortress or town by no means at the end of its resources and still able to inflict heavy losses on the besieging forces. The prompt and contemptuous refusal to treat with their herald doubtless gave them no less surprise than anger, and may have been the first convincing evidence they ever received that there is something in the United States, and even in Virginia, that is bigger and stronger than is the Allen clan when united for action against its enemies, and well supplied with ammunition.

In the so-called novels of adventure, men very much like these and equally ready to use knife and pistol according to the dictates of private judgment, cut figures by no means repulsive or absurd, and the gentle reader thrills with very much more of sympathy than of horror when men are killed and property stolen without due—or any—process of law. "They used to do such things" seems to be a sufficient excuse for the heroes of fiction, and of history, too, for that matter, but the ALLENS have made the grave mistake of living several centuries too late.

There is significance, however, that even now the dispatches speak of the ALLENS as "magnificent specimens of the mountaineer," and the sternest of their critics will not assert that the murders they committed should be viewed exactly as are murders done in conditions less nearly approximating the mediaeval. The fact is that the ALLENS are of their place, if not of their time, and they are no worse than every member of a group so large that one instinctively feels that they have explanations which are in some degree excuses.

Maine's New Policy.

Maine is hardly conceivable as a local option State, so closely is its name identified with prohibition, but the constitutional amendment making the change is now in its last stages and the experiment is evidently to be tried.

Prohibition, however, has always been more a theory than a condition in Maine, and rarely in any of her larger towns has there been serious difficulty about getting as much as, if not whatever, one wanted of strong waters. In other words, a sort of local option, unconfessed, has always prevailed, and the liquor traffic has never been very far below the surface except where public sentiment was preponderatingly against it.

Perhaps the real achievement of prohibition in Maine has been to make liquor-selling there a much more disgraceful business than it is elsewhere. There was no pretense that any except the very lowest engaged in it. Whether this had a good or a bad effect on their customers is a matter of opinion, but it can hardly be denied that in Maine the temptation to begin drinking has not been either open or strong.

NOBLE, CONSERVATIONIST.

R. U. Johnson Honors the General as Pioneer of the Movement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am surprised to see in the obituary notices of Gen. John W. Noble no mention of the fact that he was officially the pioneer of the conservation movement in this country. It was he who, as Secretary of the Interior under President Harrison, originated the forest reservation policy. Among the reserves first proclaimed were the great Sierra Reserve and the Arizona Cañon Reserve. The President was cordially interested in the new policy, made possible by the legislation of March 3, 1891, but the initiative was Gen. Noble's. So much has been done in the same field by every succeeding President that it is easy to overlook this distinguished public service, which, moreover, was overlooked in sending out the invitations to the great White House conference on conservation. This circumstance makes it all the more desirable that justice should be done to the forerunner of a now successful but then well-nigh friendless reform.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.
New York, March 23, 1912.

"TIM" SULLIVAN, SUFFRAGIST.

Mrs. Blatch Says His Conversion Is Due to Woman's Economic Status.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Sullivan has often told me in private conversation, and I have heard him state it more than once in the Senate, that what converted him to woman suffrage, and what holds him converted to it, is the economic change in the lives of the women about him. He has repeatedly said that when he was a young man he noted that about twenty-five men to one woman hurried to work in the early hours of the morning, while now he notes that about twenty-five women to one man pass by his house on their way to their place of toil. It is all that lies behind this bit of observation which makes him an advocate of votes for women. He stated the other day on the floor of the Senate, and he has made the same statement before, that he finds that the working men who come up to Albany to advocate some measure are listened to far more considerately and respectfully than are the working women who come up to advocate some law which they need. And he has declared again and again that he wants to give women the same advantage as men enjoy in dealing with the legislators who incline a listening ear to the voters of their district.

HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH.
New York, March 22, 1912.

Vandalism on the Half Moon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be well to rouse some interest in the vandalism that is being committed by visitors to the Half Moon, which appeared in the last Hudson-Fulton celebration and is now stored at Nyack, N. Y. It is common knowledge that light articles of equipment and furniture are being carried away daily, and an attempt will be made to remove the ship's bell.

I sound this warning in order that the custodians of the vessel may take proper precautions to protect their property.

PHILIP NICHOLS.
Newark, N. J., March 23, 1912.

Girls Contemplate Trip Abroad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the letters under the head "A College Boy's Voyage." Will some one kindly give two girls who have saved enough to take a very economical trip to London and Paris, advice as to the cheapest way to do it? We expect to do our tramping in London and Paris, and will be content to know those cities with their wealth of history and wonderful environment. ECONOMICAL.
New York, March 22, 1912.

Dr. Wiley's Resignation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are sometimes asked what good woman suffrage would do. The housewives of this country take a much keener interest in the pure-food question than the men do. If the women had had votes to be reckoned with at the next Presidential election, is it likely that Dr. Harvey W. Wiley would have been driven to resign? ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, Mass., March 23, 1912.

A Call to China.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Col. Roosevelt was "shelved" in the Vice Presidency when he entered public life. The Republicans cannot do that again. But why not induce him to run as President of the Chinese Republic or make him Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to that great country? PRO BONO TEDDY.
Port Richmond, S. I., March 23, 1912.

Likes Topics of the Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express my appreciation of "Topics of The Times." The articles printed under this heading contain a vast amount of good common sense. T. A.
Long Island City, N. Y., March 22, 1912.

SAFETY BILLS MAY DIE.

Pressure on Legislation Needed for Factory Measures to Pass.

Eighteen bills providing for more stringent factory regulations and better fire escape facilities and sanitary conditions were introduced in the Legislature the past week, following the receipt of the report of the State Factory Investigating Commission. This commission was appointed shortly after the Triangle factory fire on March 25, 1911, through the efforts of the Committee on Safety of the City of New York and Fifth Avenue Association. The commission was authorized to inquire into the conditions under which manufacture is carried on in cities of the first and second class in this State.

It is feared now, however, that unless immediate pressure and influence are brought to bear on the Legislature none of the measures introduced will be enacted at the present session. If such is the case it will mean that the work of the commission has been productive of no tangible results. This will be a cause of much disappointment to the organizations which have been working during the past year to obtain corrective laws to relieve the present hazardous and unsanitary conditions in factories and manufacturing establishments that constitute a daily menace to the lives and health of thousands of working men, women, and children.

It had been hoped that the shocking loss of life caused by the Triangle factory fire had aroused the law makers and the community at large to a full sense of their responsibility. But the lack of interest displayed by the members of the Legislature at the present time seems to indicate that the terrible lesson taught by the Triangle fire has been very soon forgotten.

A superficial examination made immediately after the fire revealed a deplorable lack of precautions to prevent fire, inadequate facilities for escape, thousands of instances where factories and loft buildings were hopelessly overcrowded, and unsanitary conditions that were insidiously undermining the health of the workers. The need of a thorough and extensive investigation into the general conditions of factory life was conceded. Therefore, the State Factory Investigating Commission was authorized by the Legislature to inquire into the existing conditions under which manufacture is carried on in so-called loft buildings and otherwise including matters affecting the health and safety of the operatives as well as the security of the best interests of the public, the character of the buildings and structures in which such manufacture takes place, and the laws and ordinances regulating their erection, maintenance, and supervision.

Friends of the State Factory Investigating Commission, the Committtee on Safety, the Fifth Avenue Association, and other organizations intend to wage a strenuous campaign the coming week to awaken the members of the Legislature to their obligation to consider and enact the bills recommended.

PLEA FROM THE BOOTBLACKS.

Urge the Passage of a Bill to Give Them a Few Hours of Sunday Rest.

The United Bootblacks Protective League of this city has sent out an appeal urging the passage of Assemblyman Boylan's bill prohibiting the shining of shoes on Sundays after 3 o'clock.

"The hours of bootblacks at present in this city are from 6 A. M. to 8 or 9 P. M., seven days a week," the appeal says. "We are simply asking in the bill for a few hours in each week to be with our families. An organization composed of a few men who have a monopoly of the business on ferryboats and railroad stations are opposing this bill. These men have amassed wealth from the labors of underpaid boys. One of these is reputed to be worth $200,000."

URGES PEACE ON VENEZUELA.

Mr. Knox Points Out Relation of Stability to Prosperity.

CARACAS, March 24.—A whirlwind finish marked the last day of the visit of Secretary Knox and his party to the Venezuelan capital. He will leave tomorrow morning for Puerto Cabello.

The Secretary drove this morning to the residence of the Foreign Minister, Gen. Manuel Matos, where he was entertained. He had luncheon with the American Minister, Elliott Northcott, at the legation. There were special races at the Hippodrome, and later a reception and ball were given by President Gomez at the Miraflores Palace.

Gen. Matos, in welcoming Secretary Knox, said that his visit meant closer ties of friendship and the development of commerce. The Secretary, in responding, said:

"The volume of incoming and outgoing commerce between Venezuela and the United States is relatively larger than between Venezuela and any other country. Good will and mutual confidence will make it actually larger. Thus interest in Venezuela should increase."

He pointed out that increased imports and exports make for domestic prosperity, and that domestic peace means stable government.

"The political sympathies of the United States and Venezuela," continued the Secretary, "are in singularly close accord. If we have Washington you have Bolivar."

He concluded with a eulogy of the Venezuelan patriot.

THE IRRESISTIBLE TAR.

Judge, I'm a simple sailor, as you very plainly see,
I never was in court before, at least for bigamy;
I've served my country honest, in the years I've sailed the brine,
I wasn't killed in action, but it was no fault of mine.
I didn't want to marry, but this lady here, she spies
Me on a bit of shore leave and she just cries out her eyes;
And I'm so tender hearted that I says to her, you see:
"Oh, swab the brine you're shippin' and come on and marry me!"
I left her there in Frisco and we cruised around the Horn;
One day in Boston harbor I was feelin' that forlorn,
I was walkin' and was takin' just a bit of exercise
When this second lady spies me and she hails me, friendly wise.
I'm a man of much attraction, as you very plainly see,
So she fell in love that minute and was bound to marry me,
And to keep her heart from breakin' I was willin' that she should,
But I didn't marry her, because I couldn't if I would.
So then I sailed away again, and never had a look
To shoreward from my duty till we sighted Sandy Hook.
And walkin' down on Broadway I was hailed by Number Three,
Who would have died of grievin' if she couldn't marry me.
I says to her "I can't," Sir, as an honest man should say,
But she wouldn't take that answer and she cried for half a day,
And because I'm tender hearted, as you very plainly see,
I said I could not marry her; she'd have to marry me!
Now, there's the truth about, and the way it came to pass;
I'm awful tender hearted, and the wet cheek of a lass
Who loves me to distraction on the first cruise that I make
Moves me to sudden action, lest her achin' heart should break.
So, Judge, I hope I make it clear how I came by this here crew;
And with your kind permission I'll surrender 'em to you.
A man as charms the fair sex so must mind his p's and q's;
And now, if you'll excuse me, I'll be off upon my cruise.

J. W. FOLEY.

SENATOR BOURNE'S ABSENT CAMPAIGN

His Own Explanation of His Pamphleteering Canvass in Oregon.

THE PEOPLE PUT ON TRIAL

He Seeks Re-election as Originator of Presidential Primaries and as Favorer of the "Oregon System."

Because he remains in Washington serving his constituents and the Nation instead of returning to Oregon to look after his political fences during his campaign for re-election, THE TIMES has asked Senator Jonathan Bourne to tell through its columns his reasons for feeling confident of the result. His letter in reply follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You ask how I regard the progress of my campaign in Oregon which I am conducting with a view to testing my theory that the people will recognize service without the personal appeals and presence of their representatives, and I note your suggestion that the readers in the East would like to learn from me, through THE TIMES, how I feel about this matter during my campaign.

A complete understanding of the Oregon situation necessitates some preliminary notes. Oregon has direct primaries, provided for by State law enacted under the initiative, with provision for a primary vote on party candidates for United States Senator. The names of the Senatorial candidates of each party who receive the highest vote in the primaries are placed on the ballot at the general election in November, so that there is then a contest between the party candidates for popular indorsement. The Oregon plan also provided a pledge, known as Statement 1, which candidates for the State Legislature may sign, binding themselves, if elected, to support for the United States Senate that candidate, regardless of party or the legislator's personal preference, who receives the highest vote at the general election. The signing of this pledge is not obligatory, but public opinion has finally overcome the desire of politicians to retain the old system, and a considerable majority of the members elected to the Legislature voluntarily sign the pledge. We have, therefore, for all practical purposes, real popular election of Senators, as no man who signs this pledge ever has or ever will violate it.

The Oregon Corrupt Practices act limits each candidate to an expenditure of 15 per cent. of one year's salary of the office for which he is running in his primary campaign, which in the case of United States Senator would be $1,125. In addition to this, the law provides for the publication of a pamphlet by the Secretary of State in which each candidate may use not to exceed four pages for the purpose of stating the reasons why he thinks he should be nominated—the candidate for a State-wide office paying for this space $100 per page. The Secretary of State is required to send a copy of this pamphlet to every registered voter at least eight days prior to the primary election. This pamphlet is designed to enable a candidate of very modest means to state his case before all the electorate of his party without an expenditure which would be burdensome. I concede that the system is not perfect for the reason that some voters do not register until the day of the primary election, and also because in some instances the mails may be congested at the close of a political campaign and some of the pamphlets may not reach the voters, especially in outlying districts on star routes where mail is not carried more than twice a week.

However, such as the system is, I deem it far superior to that which exists in other States in this respect, and in order to test its efficiency and also to test my theory that the people of a State are appreciative of good service and are guided by the consideration of good service rather than personal friendship, acquaintance, or personal appeals, I decided over a year ago to limit my campaign to the placing of my name on the primary ballot and taking four pages in the publicity pamphlet which I have described, paying therefor $100 per page.

It has always been my theory that notwithstanding gross misrepresentation by newspapers, such as I have been subjected to by a number of newspapers in my State for five years, the people will understand the kind of service they have been receiving and will show their appreciation when they have opportunity at the polls.

In business demonstrated efficiency is the sole measure of retention or promotion of the employe. Thus it should be in government. I am giving the people of Oregon an opportunity of demonstrating that such is the case. It is, of course, impossible for me to set forth in full the reasons upon which I have based my claim for renomination. Briefly stated, in the four pages I will use in the publicity pamphlet, I insist that the people of Oregon are now on trial, not I; that during my five years of service I have kept every pledge I made in my first campaign; that I have taken a leading part in the fight for the retention in Oregon of the laws which constitute what is known as the "Oregon System" and for the extension of these laws in other States; that instead of going back to my State as soon as Congress adjourns I have remained at the National capital working in my official duties in the interest of the Nation and my State; that I have secured the best committee assignments ever held by an Oregon Senator; that in conjunction with other members of the delegation I have secured for Oregon the largest appropriations she has ever had, and this without sacrificing any of the principles upon which I was elected; that, as one incident in my battle for popular government, I originated the Presidential primary idea, and by my campaign in its behalf secured its adoption in Oregon, since which time it has been copied in principle in several other States and is now the chief issue in the National campaign. Aside from the Constitution of the United States and the initiative and referendum, I deem this the most important measure ever enacted in this country. I believe that inside of ten years every State in the Union will adopt this principle and thereby destroy the possibility of any President renominating himself or selecting his successor through misuse of Federal patronage.

By reason of the work thus outlined, I have more than repaid my obligation to the people of Oregon, and they now owe me more than I owe them; that in view of my record and my position in the fight for popular government my defeat for renomination would be heralded through the country as a victory for the opponents of popular government. I therefore insist that the people of Oregon, rather than myself, are now on trial, and it is up to them to demonstrate by their votes whether they are intelligent enough to recognize and appreciative enough to commend faithful public service.

My reason for making no campaign other than what I have outlined above is this: If it shall be demonstrated by the test in Oregon that the people can and will show appreciation of efficient service without the expenditure of a large campaign fund and without a public servant leaving his post of duty and going back to his State to build up his political fences and make a personal campaign, then the demonstration thus made will appeal to the people of the entire United States and will result in the adoption of this system throughout the Union, thereby eliminating the campaign methods which have disgraced so many of our States. If my theory shall prove to be sound it will revolutionize American politics; if my theory is wrong, then it will be necessary to change the Oregon System in order to find some better way to avoid expensive political campaigns.

JONATHAN BOURNE.
United States Senate, Washington, D. C., March 19, 1912.

NEW YORK HOLDING A BRAHMS FESTIVAL

Symphony and Oratorio Societies to Give Great Composer's Most Famous Works.

WAS LONG UNPOPULAR HERE

Walter Damrosch, Who Will Conduct the Orchestra, Talks of Brahms's Musicianship.

New York is to have its own Brahms festival this week; the first, in fact, which has ever been given here. The Symphony Society, the Oratorio Society, and several soloists will be engaged in presenting the most noteworthy works of this composer, whose centenary is not yet being celebrated.

"There comes a time," said Walter Damrosch, who will conduct the orchestra at these concerts, "when a man's work crystallizes into such clarity of form that he is recognized as great. Brahms's day has come. He was the last of the great formalists, and he is as yet uncelebrated in the manner in which we intend to bring him before the public this week.

"There has been a stupendous struggle to keep Brahms music before the public up to now. At first his orchestrations were regarded as muddy, and the public could find nothing clear in his music. All that is changed. His symphonies are constantly performed; the Kneisel Quartet plays several pieces of his chamber music each season, because the public demands it no less than because it is a labor of love, and his songs are sung everywhere.

"This has been a long time coming to the man whom von Bülow apotheosized in his famous saying, 'Bach the father, Beethoven the son, and Brahms the Holy Ghost.' Cosima Wagner was evidently never in sympathy with Brahms, in spite of her former husband's remark, perhaps because of it. Hans Richter once told me that when he carried the news of Brahms's death to her she asked, 'Who was he? A composer of chamber music, I believe. I never have heard a note which he has written."

Liszt Was Too Enthusiastic.

"Other stories of Brahms and the famous composer remain on record. When Brahms was a boy he made a pilgrimage to Weimar to see Liszt. He went on foot, as he was too poor to go any other way, and arrived in a truly shocking state. Liszt wished to be as good to him as possible, and started out by playing to him, instead of getting him food and drink and letting him rest up. The Abbe began to play his own sonata and suddenly, looking up, saw that Brahms had gone to sleep. He shut the piano with a bang and Brahms and he were never friends after that.

"Schumann, of course, haled him as a genius from the beginning, but Tschaikowsky could never understand him. This is not strange, the two men were so different in style. And it is true that if you believe very intensely in your own work you cannot believe in the greatness of some one who is composing along diametrically opposed lines.

"I once told Weingartner that he could never be a great composer while he remained a conductor, because a conductor must feel and sympathize with the intentions of every composer whose works he conducts, unless, instead of playing them as the composer intended, he criticises them in a 'reading.' That, however, is not true conducting.

"It is a fact, however, that Brahms and Johann Strauss were the closest of friends, and they not only liked each other but each other's music as well. Brahms attended an opening of a Strauss operetta in Vienna shortly before his death. But these two men were so essentially different that they could understand each other. Strauss wrote the sanest, purest, sweetest, most joyous music, all melody, but lacking in depth. And while Brahms's music is often sweet and joyous, it is never lacking in a certain metaphysical quality.

Severe Test for Composers.

"There are not very many composers who could stand a festival of their music, four concerts devoted to it. Beethoven is one of them, and we have already given a Beethoven festival with great educational results, I feel sure.

"There are not many others. Mozart is one, perhaps, but a Mozart festival is only possible when his operas are included. What a chance for the Metropolitan Opera Company with the Century Theatre to give it in! Strauss's own festival, which he himself conducted in New York, was a failure. But personally I believe all the Strauss works are stillborn, well-advertised music, which succeeds only for a time and then drops, the corpse that it is!

"Brahms, however, has a character; he is what I have called the last of the great formalists. Since Brahms, music has run into a thousand channels. He had a distinct style of his own. It is on record that Brahms admired Wagner, and yet how un-Wagnerian his music is! There is the one exception of one of the violin and piano sonatas which begins like the 'Preislied,' but that surely was an accident. And, after all, it is only three notes that are alike in the two compositions.

"I have always had an intense love for Brahms's music, and once I met the man. When in 1888 I went to Germany to study the symphonic and operatic works which, as the successor of my father, it was my pleasure to conduct, I went to von Bülow, a great friend of my father. He was so surprised that any American boy would take the trouble to go to Europe to learn his métier that he entered enthusiastically into the task of helping me. He took me, for instance, to the Brahms Festival at Cologne, and I sat next to the composer himself. But Brahms was a silent man, as kindly as possible and as human, but he seldom talked except to his intimates, and anyway there wasn't much chance for anybody else to talk when von Bülow was around. He was a brilliant conversationalist, and he was scarcely ever silent.

Couldn't Buy the Score.

"It was my father who gave America the first hearing of Brahms's first symphony, written after the composer had reached his fortieth year, and of the German Requiem, which is his great choral work, although personally I think the symphonies are his greatest music. My father learned of the symphony and knew when the parts would arrive in America. When he went to Schirmer's, however, he was informed that the score had been promised to Theodore Thomas. My father was broken-hearted, but the next day Mrs. N. arrived with a copy of the score under her arm. She had bought it at Schirmer's without any difficulty, not being a conductor. My father tore the score into three parts and sent them to the copyists. There were two rehearsals, and the work was played inside of four days after my father had received the score!

"I have not observed a chronological system in arranging the programmes of the festival. I have arranged them according to the character of the music. For instance, I have put the bright D major symphony before the sombre German Requiem. It should be observed, by the way, that the German Requiem is thus called because it is a Protestant requiem. There is no Dies Irae. It is not a setting of the Catholic service for the dead. Brahms himself, in fact, arranged the words from the Old and New Testaments.

"The Serenade in D major is seldom heard. I am playing four of the six movements. The 'Song of Triumph' is new here, we believe, and there is one more or less unfamiliar song, which Miss Matzenauer will sing. I wanted to include the 'Serious Songs,' as they are called, but there did not seem to be a place for them.

"There is no chamber music in the list, but otherwise I think one gets a pretty comprehensive sweep of Brahms, the last of the great composers. Do you know Brahms is one of the musicians that we conductors are not tired of? Any one who conducts music year after year naturally becomes wearied with much that he plays, but Brahms still remains fresh. In going over his symphonies I take the same keen delight in playing them, and so do the men of the orchestra. It is a pleasure for us all. I hope that the audiences which attend the concerts will take the same kind of pleasure in listening."

MAINE BURIAL FILMS SHOWN.

Kinemacolor Pictures the Only Ones Taken of Old Warship's Obsequies.

The only motion pictures taken of the burial of the battleship Maine were shown at the New York Theatre yesterday afternoon at private view by the Kinemacolor Company of America. They will be made a part of the regular performance at this theatre to-morrow night.

It happened that a kinemacolor operator was at Palm Beach week before last getting pictures of society people there, and when the programme for the final disposition of the old battleship was announced he was ordered to proceed to Havana. Although the weather was bad on the day of the burial, he succeeded in getting a series of unusually interesting pictures, clear in detail, and, of course, in the natural colors.

The films shown yesterday included views of the battleship close at hand, scenes at the ceremonies over the recovered bodies at Havana City Hall, the transportation of the coffins from the dock to the warships in the harbor, and the procession of ships following the hulk to the three-mile-limit. The actual sinking of the Maine was also shown, but owing to the late hour when this took place the operator was not able to get a good negative of the final plunge. The films, before development, were shipped from Havana the first of last week and were received in New York at 5 o'clock Saturday night. They were developed and printed in time to be shown yesterday afternoon.

When the pictures are shown to-morrow night there will be several hundred feet of the funeral procession in Washington.

ZIEGFELD GIVES HIS CAST.

"A Winsome Widow" the Opening Moulin Rouge Production.

F. Ziegfeld, Jr., has completed the cast for "A Winsome Widow," which will be the first attraction at the Moulin Rouge. The list of players includes Emmy Wehlen, Charles J. Ross, Harry Conor, Frank Tinney, Harry Kelly, Dallas Welford, Elizabeth Brice, Charles King, Kathleen Clifford, Vida Whitmore, Ida Adams, Sidney Jarvis, Nana, the Nolly Twins, Jack Clifford, Irene Weston, and Hilarion and Ceballos. The first performance will be given in Philadelphia early in April.

During the New York run of the piece a part of the entertainment will be a new motion picture device, to be installed in the concert hall of the theatre, which does away with the usual motion picture screen and shows figures moving about the stage as if they were real persons.

Mrs. de Pasquali at Metropolitan.

Bernice de Pasquali appeared at last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, singing an air from "Linda di Chamonix," and the polonaise from "Mignon." Ricardo Martin was heard in the tenor air from "Carmen;" Mr. Amato sang the Brindisi from "Hamlet;" and an air from "Le Vilili," Miss Morena sang the air from "Fidelio," and Mrs. Wakefield sang three songs in English. The programme concluded with a performance of the sextet from "Lucia," sung by Mrs. de Pasquali, Mrs. Wakefield, and Messrs. Martin, Amato, Bada, and Rossi. The orchestra was under the direction of Josef Pasternack.

Debussy Concert at Little Theatre.

With an accompaniment of languorous lilies and pale lights, Mrs. Henry Russell, the wife of the Director of the Boston Opera, and George Copeland, pianist, gave a concert of Debussy music at the Little Theatre yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Russell sang the three Chansons de Bilitis of Pierre Louys, which Debussy has set to music, and "Le Promenoir des deux amants," also a group of three songs. Mr. Copeland played two groups of Debussy's piano pieces.

Hawtrey to Play Censor's Farce Here.

The Shuberts announced last night that Charles Hawtrey would come to America immediately to play a four week's engagement in New York. Mr. Hawtrey has not been seen in this country since he appeared here in "A Message from Mars" seven years ago, and for this present trip he will bring Charles H. Brookfield's farce, "Dear Old Charlie," as his vehicle. After his four weeks in New York Mr. Hawtrey will return to London, but will come back against next Fall for a season's engagement, appearing in the Shubert theatres.

Benefit for Regina Angelorum Home.

For the performance to be given at the Playhouse on April 9 for the benefit of the Regina Angelorum Home the entertainment will include Grace George, an act of "Bought and Paid For," an act of "Bunty Pulls the Strings," an act of "Baby Mine," and a number of single specialties. The officers of the organization under whose auspices the entertainment will be given are Mrs. William J. Walsh, Mrs. William E. Guilfoy, Mrs. John McLoughlin, and Mrs. Julia F. O'Bierne.

John Galsworthy Goes to Chicago.

John Galsworthy, the English novelist and dramatist, whose play, "The Pigeon," is now running at the Little Theatre, has gone to Chicago, where he will spend a couple of weeks. He will then go to California by way of the Arizona Grand Cañon. He will return to New York by way of New Orleans for a short visit the latter part of May before sailing for England.

Julia Hume Heard in Spanish Songs.

Miss Eleanor Garnett Ward and Miss Julia Hume gave the first of their Lenton musicales yesterday afternoon at Studio Hall, 50 East Thirty-fourth Street. The subject of the day was "The Zarzuela and Comedy in Spain, 1911." Miss Hume sang several modern Spanish songs.

Charity Concert Yields $4,000.

The concert given yesterday at Carnegie Hall for the benefit of the German Sailors' Home was very successful, yielding nearly $4,000 for that institution. Mme. Gadski was the soloist, singing the "Liebestod" from "Tristan und Isolde." Elizabeth's entrance from "Tannhäuser," and a group of songs. The men's choir of the Liederkranz and the Volpe Symphony Orchestra also participated in the programme.

Violin Recital by Henri Wolski.

Henri Wolski will give a violin recital in Carnegie Lyceum on the evening of April 4. Paul Burton Heymann will be at the piano. Ten years ago Mr. Wolski was regarded as a prodigy. Since that time he has studied under Siezak, Ysaye, and Henri Schradien. His programme will include Händel's Sonata in A, Paganini's Concerto in D major, and Wieniawski's "Souvenir de Moscou."

MUSIC NOTES.

McCall Lanham, baritone, will give a song recital, followed by a performance of Liza Lehmann's song cycle, "In a Persian Garden," on Thursday evening at the Hotel Plaza. He will be assisted by Bruno Huhn and Alexander Russell, who will play the accompaniments to their songs; and in the song cycle by Edith Chapmann-Goold, Corinne Welsh, and John Barnes Wells.

Mrs. Ogden Crane will give a song recital at Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday evening.

Kitty Berger, the harp-zither player, will give a concert at Delmonico's on Friday afternoon.

Reinhold von Warlich will give a song recital on Friday afternoon at 9 East Ninety-first Street.

David Bispham will assist Miss Mary Rene Pinney, organist, in her concert at the Plaza on Friday evening.

Alexander Maloof, a young Syrian musician, has written a new American hymn, called "For Thee, America."

The third private concert of the Manuscript Society of New York is to be held on Friday evening at the National Arts Club, Gramercy Park.

Miss Dagmar de C. Rubner, pianist, and daughter of Prof. Rubner of Columbia University, will be the soloist at the concert at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday evening.

Germaine Schnitzler pianist, who has already made two tours of this country, returns again next season under the management of Haensel & Jones.

SIX NATIONS MEET AT A NOVEL DINNER

The Four Seasons Represented on a Miniature Mountain About Which They Sit.

DRESDEN DOLLS THE FAVORS

Sixteen Diners Seated in Relays of Four Each, Moving Around the Mountain by Courses.

A miniature mountain, five feet high, on which were elaborate mechanical and electrical devices, was the central decoration of a dinner at the Hotel Astor last night for sixteen persons, representing half a dozen nationalities—Russian, German, Spanish, French, English, and American. The mountain cost more than $1,000.

The dinner was called "The Banquet of the Seasons." The mountain had four sides, each identical as to scenery, but representing the same spot in Fall, Winter, Spring, and Summer. The diners were ushered first into a reception room, and took their places at the table in groups of four.

The Count and Countess Ladislaus Sobesky, who gave the dinner, ushered in the first party, while the others waited in the reception room, entertained by Venetian musicians. The first party took its place before the Fall scene, which showed the mountain covered with the rich shades of trees in Autumn. At the base of the mountain was a field of golden wheat and an orchard with ruddy apples on the boughs.

On the bridge crossing a stream through which real water flowed mechanical figures of fishermen caught miniature fish. A cosey farmhouse was also in the foreground. The diners were served with oysters and soup before this scene.

As they rose to take their places before the Winter scene, which had been hidden from them, the second group of diners, led by the Baron and Baroness von Mollendorf-Hohenstein, took the vacated places before the Fall scene.

The Winter scene showed the trees bare and the water in the stream frozen. Mechanical skaters and an ice boat passed over its surface. The mountain and fields were covered with white crystals, representing snow. Smoke rolled out of the chimney of the farmhouse. Before this scene the fish and entree were served.

The two groups rose to take places next in turn, and the third set of diners, led by Count H. Bassewitz of Saxony, entered. The first group then were before the Spring scene on the third side of the mountain. The snow had disappeared. Trees and bushes had taken on a green tinge. Blossoms appeared in the field. A sailboat floated lazily on the water. In the doorway of the farmhouse was the figure of a woman waving to her children on the way to school. The roast chicken and salad were served before this scene.

When the groups changed again, a fourth quartet of diners entered the room. The first group was then before a Summer view. The clever lighting effects showed the radiance of Summer sunshine. There were hammocks swinging in the orchard, and the figures were in Summer costume. Mechanical boys dived into the water in endless succession from behind a clump of bushes which concealed the mechanism operating them. Before the Summer scene the ices and coffee were served. The fourth group was led into the dining room by the Count De Rossello of Spain.

As each group left the table it was ushered into a third room, decorated with palms grouped about a grand piano, and listened to operatic songs until the last group had finished the dinner. The favors were Dresden dolls in white furs, with skates on their feet.

MISS HOSTETTER RETURNS.

Back from Abroad for Her Coming-Out Party on April 9.

Miss Greta Hostetter, who was presented at Buckingham Palace on March 15 to King George and Queen Mary by William Phillips, Secretary of the United States Embassy in London, returned yesterday on the Cunard liner Campania, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Thomas Hostetter.

They will stay at the Hostetter home, 57 East Sixty-fourth Street, until April 9, which is the date fixed for Miss Hostetter's coming-out party and dance, to be given at Sherry's restaurant.

C. Vanderbilt to Take a Cruise.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and four guests, Newbury Thorne, Dr. S. A. Brown, E. N. Robinson, and T. A. Keck, will sail for Bermuda on Wednesday by the Quebec steamship liner Bermudian, where the party will board Mr. Vanderbilt's steam yacht, North Star, for a cruise in the West Indies and the Spanish Main. The North Star is now on her way across from Cherbourg to Bermuda.

DINE PARKER AND HOOKER.

Composer and Librettist of "Mona" Guests of Metropolitan Directors.

The Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House gave a dinner last night at Sherry's to the composer, Horatio Parker, and the librettest, Brian Hooker of "Mona," the opera which took the prize in the American opera contest. The guests were seated at a table arranged as a hollow square, inside of which were banked roses in the form of a garden. After the dinner speeches were made by several of those present. Otto H. Kahn and Henry Rogers Winthrop presided. The list of guests follows:

Richard Aldrich, Nathan L. Amster, A. M. Bagby, Prof. G. P. Baker, Edmund L. Baylies, Edward Brooks, Seth Bingham, J. W. B. Bausman, George Cooper, F. S. Cooper, Paul D. Cravath, W. B. Chase, Benjamin Curtis, C. H. Ditson, H. L. Dieck, Olin Downes, Reginald de Koven, Walter Damrosch, Frank Damrosch, H. H. Flagler, H. Fitzgerald, Lawrence Gilman, Putnam Griswold, Giulio Gatti-Casazza, E. H. Gary, Ellot Gregory, W. E. Haesche, Thomas Hastings, W. W. Hinshaw, Sidney Homer, Justice Hendricks, Brian Hooker, Clayton Hamilton, Alfred Hertz, Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, W. J. Henderson, Ernest Iselin, Robert U. Johnson, A. D. Juilliard, Prof. S. H. Knight, Alvin W. Krech, W. de L. Kountze, Otto H. Kahn, H. E. Krehbiel, P. V. R. Key, Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, Phillip M. Lydig, Charles Lyndg, Lambert Murphy, St. Clair McKelway, Charles H. Meltzer, Theodore Nevin, Adolph S. Ochs, Thomas M. Prentice, Prof. Horatio Parker, Winthrop L. Rogers, Charles Rabold, Basyl Ruyadael, Albert Reiss, Laurence Remer, Prof. C. L. Ruebner, Ogden M. Reid, W. C. Reick, Sylvester Rawling, E. Rockwell, John C. Rose, Jasob H. Schiff, Edward Siedle, Giuseppe Sturani, Rudolph Schirmer, Lee Shubert, J. P. Sanborn, Asa Steele, Giulio Setti, Loomis H. Taylor, A. S. Thomas, R. A. Van Cortland, H. A. von Wedell, Arthur Whiting, Prof. John F. Weir, Rhinelander Waldo, Herbert Witherspoon, Fullarton L. Waldo, H. Rogers Winthrop, George Warren, R. G. Welsch, Irwing Weil.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mabel Taliaferro will make her first appearance in vaudeville in New York at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre next month in a one-act comedy, "Taken on Credit," by Edward Peple.

Members of the "Sumurun" company will be guests of the Winter Garden to-morrow afternoon to see themselves burlesqued in the first part of the Winter Garden entertainment. "Sumurun" is playing in Philadelphia this week, and arrangements have been made to bring the company to New York for the afternoon of Tuesday.

"The Unwritten Law" is the title that has been selected for the Edwin Milton Royle play that Liebler & Co. are now preparing for production. Frank Sheridan will have an important role in the production, and Violet Heming, who has been playing in "The Deep Purple," and George Farren, recently in Mme. Simone's company, will have other leading roles.

Announcement was made last night that Betty Krotel, the daughter of Magistrate Krotel, has been engaged by Werba & Luescher to play a role in "The Spring Maid." She will join the company in Toledo to-night. It is Miss Krotel's desire to sing in grand opera, and this will be her debut on the professional stage.

Walker Whiteside and the company that is playing "The Typhoon" at the Fulton Theatre are to go to London this Spring to present the play there. "The Typhoon" has been produced in most of the Continental cities, but it has never been given in England.

KANGAROO IN CHURCH CROWD

Escaped from the Circus and Kept Keepers on the Jump.

Melba, the fleet and frivolous kangaroo that came out of Australia to join the ranks of Barnum & Bailey, spent yesterday afternoon and last night at the Garden in the disgrace of solitary confinement, for earlier in the day, just at the time when Dr. Parkhurst's church was yielding up its congregation, Melba escaped from her quarters, and all but wore out the circus functionaries in a wild and buoyant race through rain-splashed Madison Square and the surrounding district.

She was getting her Sunday exercise at the time. Sunday is the day when all the led animals of "the greatest show on earth," who do not have much to do during the week, are taken into the arena and treated to a stroll over the tanbark and sawdust. Melba always has been docile and quiet on these occasions, but yesterday, when she seemed most demure, she suddenly wrenched herself free and, mounting the stage at the end of the arena, made for Cleopatra's throne. The swiftest runners of the circus gave chase, but they had no sooner clambered up than Melba came hastily down, spied the open Fourth Avenue door, leaped at the doorkeeper, startling him past all power of resistance, and a moment later was leading the way down Fourth Avenue.

Circus men, churchgoers, and small boys joined in the chase. Park benches were overturned and no trespassing rules were forgotten. The pursuers were panting and discouraged when Fidem Wirth, a brother of the star equestrienne of the show, made a long low tackle and brought the pained and surprised Melba to the ground. She docilely permitted herself to be led back to the Garden.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Last of Its Sunday Concerts in the Century Theatre.

The New York Symphony Orchestra closed its season yesterday with a concert in the Century Theatre, in which there was no attraction outside of the orchestra itself in the shape of a soloist. The programme contained but two numbers—Haydn's symphony called "The Surprise," and Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony. Neither of these works seemed as yet entirely out of date; the "Eroica" less than the "Surprise," as is only natural. And yet even Haydn's symphony appeared to have something in fact, a good deal—to say to most of those present, to judge from the applause that was given it.

As for the "Eroica," a fair supply of wood and brass wind instruments was kept at work in it pretty constantly, not absolutely continuously—probably even Mr. Henry Holt would not require that—but enough to make their participation seem worth while, and to give a great deal of richness and variety to the orchestration not "superfluous" nor as a "distracting noise." There were no doubt some, perhaps many, listeners, to whom this music seemed still inspired, as truly as ever it has, and who were fortunately able to derive much pleasure from it. To some, however, Mr. Damrosch's reading of the first movement seemed restless and lacking in repose on account of the very marked differences in tempo—not modifications of tempo—in which he took certain of the themes, and the exaggerated retards and accelerations that he made.

ROBERT F. WYNNE DEAD.

Resigned from U. S. Marine Corps After a Dramatic Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Robert F. Wynne, a former Captain in the United States Marine Corps, known in that service as "The Fighting Marine," died of tuberculosis here to-day. Wynne was 36 years old, and was the son of ex-Postmaster General Robert J. Wynne.

Capt. Wynne had a spectacular career that earned for him his nickname. He served in Cuba, the Philippines, and China, and received the thanks of Congress and several medals before he left the corps. He resigned from the service after a dramatic court-martial several years ago.

President Roosevelt accepted his resignation because of Capt. Wynne's splendid record. His friends believe that his gradual decline in health was due largely to his forced retirement. His disease was contracted in China when Capt. Wynne was on duty in the Boxer campaign.

WILLIAM McALLISTER DIES.

Noted Yacht Constructor Helped to Build Many Civil War Gunboats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—William McAllister, a retired yacht builder of City Island, N. Y., died at 332 Indiana Avenue, this city, at 10:30 this morning, after a long illness. In the civil war he was at the shipyard of William H. Webb in New York, where he was employed in the construction of the many gunboats which were built there for the Federal Government. He was later on employed in the construction of many famous yachts.

In 1888 he was elected Supervisor of the town of Pelham, which included City Island, Pelham Manor, Pelham Bay Park, and Pelhamville.

DR. E. W. FISH DROPS DEAD.

Prominent Writer and Egyptologist Stricken Returning from Church.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 24.—Dr. Everett W. Fish, editor, politician, and a writer of prominence, dropped dead in the Rochester & Eastern station at Pittsford this afternoon while on his way home from church. Dr. Fish held a high position among Egyptologists.

During the wave of Populism twenty-two years ago, Dr. Fish edited a newspaper in Aberdeen, S. D. In 1896 he came East, locating at Penn Yan. There he established a Populist organ known as The Great East and West. He campaigned the country for Bryan, and was looked upon as a Populist leader prior to that election. Of late years he lived near Rochester. He owned Everett Glen in Pittsford, where he did all his literary work.

Clason Hoyte.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 24.—Clason Hoyte, who for thirty-five years was prominent in the jewelry business here, dropped dead to-night in Summer Street. He is survived by a wife and two sons, William C. Hoyte of Stamford and Harold Hoyte of Brooklyn. Mr. Hoyte was the son of the late Rev. C. Hoyte, a Methodist clergyman, who, after retiring from the ministry, became President of the Citizens' Savings Bank of Stamford. Mr. Hoyte was about 60 years old.

Dr. A. D. Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

DEXTER, Mo., March 24.—Dr. A. D. Hill, a brother of the late David B. Hill of New York, died suddenly at the home of his son-in-law, Ira White, early today. Although more than 75 years old, he was in good health and active in his profession up to Friday of last week, when he suffered a slight chill. No physician had been called, and his death was unexpected. Dr. Hill entered the Confederate Army as an Assistant Surgeon in 1861 and served throughout the war.

Exhibition of Sculpture by
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HEZEKIAH KOHN DIES OF HEART DISEASE

Aged Philanthropist Devoted All His Time for Many Years to Charitable Work.

HE KNEW MRS. LINCOLN

Martyred President's Wife Used to Visit His Store—He Helped Found the Hebrew Free School.

Hezekiah Kohn, one of the most philanthropic residents of this city, died suddenly on Saturday evening at his home, 3 West Thirty-ninth Street. He was 90 years old, and had lived in this city for the greater part of his life. His death was due to heart disease, brought on by an attack of indigestion.

For many years Mr. Kohn was the guiding hand of several Jewish philanthropic organizations of this city, and, as late as Friday, had been at work with his Secretary on the finances of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, at Rockaway Park, of which he was the treasurer. He was also busy planning to move from his Thirty-ninth Street house to one in East Ninety-third Street. He dined with his family as usual on Saturday evening, and was seized a little later with an attack of indigestion, dying in a few hours.

Mr. Kohn was born in Bavaria and came to this city with his family at the age of 14 years. His father was a learned rabbi, and the family lived in Rutgers Street, near East Broadway. After being educated in the city schools, Mr. Kohn entered the fur hat and cap business. He had a wholesale store at Spring Street and Broadway, and Mrs. Abraham Lincoln used occasionally to go there and chat with him. He retired from business in 1892, and devoted himself wholly to philanthropic work.

Together with the Rev. Samuel M. Isaacs he helped to found the Hebrew Free School, which was subsequently absorbed by the Educational Alliance. He served on the executive board of delegates of the American Israelites. He was President of the North American Relief Society and some years ago was President of the Congregation Rodeph Sholom.

Mr. Kohn leaves six children, Henry N. and Sol Kohn, and the Misses Annette, Henriette, Carry, and Bertha Kohn. Miss Annette Kohn has achieved considerable prominence as a writer of verse.

The death of Mr. Kohn will be a loss to "the entire city," said Marcus M. Marks last night. "He can truly be said to have been a patriarch. He was devoted to charity from morning to night. He was especially interested in poor children. For 25 years he not only gave a large part of his wealth, but practically all his time to charitable work. He was a striking, cheery figure, white bearded and rather short of stature, but with a kindly word always for everybody."

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning from his late residence.

Col. Charles E. Sprague Buried.

The funeral of Col. Charles E. Sprague, President of the Union Dime Savings Bank, who died on Friday, took place yesterday at the University Place Presbyterian Church. Col. Sprague was for many years Secretary of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity and its President from 1901 to 1903. The fraternity was represented at the funeral yesterday by Dr. Talcott Williams, Hamilton W. Mable, Francis Lynde Stetson, Collin Armstrong, William A. A. Brown, Louis F. Dodd, S. Wright Dunning, Dr. William B. Clark, B. W. Franlin, James M. Hunt, Nelson S. Spencer, and William Ives Washburn.

Funeral of Marks Arnheim To-day.

The funeral of Marks Arnheim, a clothing merchant, who died of heart disease at his home, 21 East Fifty-seventh Street, on Friday, will take place this morning at 9:30 o'clock from his residence. Mr. Arnheim, who had developed his business from a small Bowery store to one of the largest in the city, is survived by a widow, a son, and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. WALTER MARKER, 55 years old, formerly Captain of the steamers Mohawk and New London of the New England Navigation Company, and who until two years ago spent practically his entire life on the water, died suddenly yesterday at New London, Conn.

LOUISA VERPLANCK HOFFMAN, daughter of Samuel V. Hoffman, President of the New York Historical Society, and granddaughter of the late Very Rev. E. A. Hoffman, died yesterday afternoon at her home in Morristown, N. J., of spinal meningitis.

HENRY HILDEBRAND, for forty-five years connected with the mailing department of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died yesterday at his home, 235 Bristol Street, East New York, at the age of 76 years.

WALTER B. KELBY, once a prominent member of the Citizens' Union, and a resident of Brooklyn for ten years, died on Saturday at his home in Cincinnati, where he had moved recently to become Western Freight Agent for the Savannah Steamship Company. He was 47 years old and was born in Chicago.

MARION JOSEPHINE BROWNE, a writer of juvenile fiction, under the name of Marian Brunowe, died on Friday at the home of her father, Dr. Valentine Browne, in Yonkers, N. Y. She was born in this city and was 41 years old.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, for thirty-seven years an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died of liver trouble on Friday night at his home in Jersey City, in his sixty-third year. He was railroad station master at the West Twenty-third Street ferry from its establishment till it was abandoned, and was then transferred to the Desbrosses Street ferry-house.

CHARLES JOHN PRINCE, a merchandise broker and a descendant of Gov. Winthrop of Massachusetts, died on Saturday at his home in Boston.

HENRY FLOOD, janitor of the Manhattan Avenue (Williamsburg) Court and a civil war veteran, died on Saturday at his home, 11 Powers Street, at the age of 67 years. He was born in Albany, served through the civil war in the One Hundred and Thirty-third New York Volunteers, and had been court house janitor for sixteen years.

Lieut. Commander FRANCIS M. SHEPARD, retired, U. S. N., is dead in Pensacola, Fla., at the age of 68 years. He was a graduate of Annapolis and was stationed at the Pensacola Navy Yard during the Spanish War.

WILLIAM H. FOSTER, a retired business man, died on Saturday from general debility at his home, 163 Suydam Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 91 years.

JOHN S. SPRINGSTEIN, a retired manufacturer of 49 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, died on Friday following an operation for appendicitis in St. Mary's Hospital, at the age of 54 years.

HENRY NASSOIT, a retired merchant, died on Saturday of a complication of diseases at his home, 898 West End Avenue.

ISABELLA BERTRAND, former Assistant Principal of Public School 35, Brooklyn, and a public school teacher for thirty-five years, died on Saturday at her home, 312 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

GEORGE FREDERIC ROBINSON, a prominent New England musician, died on Friday in New Haven at the age of 70 years.

VICTOR M. ABRAHAM of Cincinnati died yesterday at his home, Haddon Hall, Avondale, at the age of 58 years.

WILLIAM CAPE, 102 years old, a veteran of the Seminole Indian and civil wars, died at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday of injuries received in a fall several weeks ago. He is survived by seventeen of his twenty-three children.

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DOUBLE EDWARDS FUNERAL.

One Service for Father and Mother of Street Cleaning Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 24.—Attended by a large number of relatives from all parts of the State and some from the Middle West, the double funeral of Hamilton Edwards, the father of Street Cleaning Commissioner William H. Edwards of New York City, who died on Wednesday, and of his wife, Mary, whose death occurred two weeks before, was held yesterday at 2 o'clock at the Edwards homestead in Lisle.

The Rev. Boyd Edwards, a nephew of Mrs. Edwards, officiated, assisted by the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lisle.

The service was simple, and the coffins were carried by members of the family. Flowers in great quantity filled the house and were heaped in the family plot following the burial.

The immediate members of the family present included Commissioner Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Twitchell of Brooklyn, Mrs. A. J. McCauley of Canandaigua, and the Rev. Richard H. Edwards of Madison, Wis.

Dr. Mary Walker Weaker.

It was said at the apartment of Mrs. Von Slingerland in the Hotel Gerard, last night, that Dr. Mary Walker was weaker, and seemed to be steadily losing ground. Her cough increased during the day, but in spite of her weakened condition Dr. Walker declined treatment from a woman physician.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BURSTEIN.—To Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Burstein, 211 Henry St., a daughter, March 24, 1912.

AMDURY.—March 19, 11 Regent Place, to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Amdury, a daughter.
FRIEDMAN.—March 23, 251 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. D. Friedman, a daughter.
GARSON.—March 21, 543 West 146th St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Garson, a son.
GILLETTE.—March 20, 6,914 19th Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Gillette, a daughter.
GUGGENHEIM.—March 19, 1,166 Simpson St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Guggenheim, a daughter.
HIRSCH.—March 19, 327 East 49th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Hirsch, a daughter.
MANDEL.—March 20, 421 West 129th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Mandel, a daughter.
STONE.—March 19, 1,268 Clay Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Stone, a son.
WALLACH.—March 20, 522 West 112th St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Wallach, a son.

Married.

HECHT—FELDMANN.—March 17, Augusta V. Feldmann to Leopold Hecht.
ISAACS—FRANK.—March 21, Sadye Frank to Simon Isaacs.
KITTERER—BRENNAN.—March 20, Kathryn Brennan to Frederick Kitterer.
NEWBURGER—SHEELINE.—March 20, Ray Sheeline to Albert Newburger.
Brooklyn.
SHAFER—SEALS.—March 20, Edna M. Seals to Clifford B. Shafer.

Died.

ARNHEIM.—On Friday, March 22, 1912, Marks Arnheim, dearly beloved husband of Fannie Arnheim, and father of Mrs. Milton Untermeyer, Mrs. William Arnheim, and Mr. Sam Arnheim. Funeral Monday, March 25, 1912, 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 21 East 57th St. Kindly omit flowers. Chicago papers please copy.

ARNHEIM.—Marks Arnheim. Resolutions adopted by the Board of Trustees of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, March 24, 1912:
Having enriched by his presence during his well-spent life, all who were privileged to meet with him in the varying fields of activity in which he was always a leader, our beloved friend and associate Marks Arnheim, was ready when the summons of our Heavenly Father came to him, to lay aside the cares, the burdens, and the duties of this earthly existence, to pass over into the keeping of the Lord, there to find eternal rest and repose.
We, his associates upon the Board of Trustees of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, as a member of which he rendered such inestimable service for over twenty-six years, sincerely and with hearts bowed down, mourn the loss which our congregation and our community have suffered by his death. His was an honest, faithful, and unselfish life. He deserved and received the unrestrained love and affection of all of his associates.
Resolved, therefore, That the Board of Trustees, expressing the sentiments of every member of our congregation, testify to their deep appreciation of the life work of Marks Arnheim. To his beloved wife and children we extend our fraternal sympathy. We pray that they may make the Lord their refuge, firm in the assurance of the Psalmist that "He shall give his angel's charge over Thee, to keep Thee in all Thy ways."
By the Board of Trustees.
HERMAN LEVY, President.
New York, March 24, 1912.

BELL.—At her home, 169 High St., Orange, N. J., Sunday, March 24, 1912, after a long illness, Julia Nazro Bell, youngest daughter of the late Joseph U. Orvis and wife of Alexander Bell. Funeral from St. Mark's Church, West Orange, 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 26, 1912. Lackawanna train leaves Hoboken 2:21 P. M. for Orange station.
BUCHANAN.—March 23, James Buchanan, aged 79. Services Stephen Merritt's New Chapel, 8th Av., near 21st St., Monday, 8 P. M. Members of Constitution Lodge 241, F. & A. M., invited.
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

It was made plainer last week than during any previous period of the advance which has been under way in the stock market that the fundamental motive for the betterment which has taken place has been increased confidence in the future, based in no small degree on the belief which has steadily gained ground that the course of political events will demonstrate once again that the country knows how to choose sanely between common sense and ultra radicalism. General business has undoubtedly continued to improve. Evidences of that are seen in the increased bank clearings, and the higher prices which are being paid for the output of some of the industries, and these general indications are supported by many specific instances of increased trade demands. During the course of last week's market prices several times halted, and up to the close of the week, when the forward movement was resumed with a very considerable degree of vigor, the course of quotations on the Stock Exchange was more or less irregular. It was true, too, that the forward movement in prices had gone far enough to bring about a feeling of caution in some quarters, where it was felt that perhaps a little too much enthusiasm had been indulged in in the process of discounting the result of the coming elections, along with the improvement in business, which is going hand in hand with the growth of the belief in the rejection by the people of the political nostrums of the extremists, who would destroy without rebuilding. It was made clear, nevertheless, that the market was capable of absorbing easily all the stock which was sold for the realization of profits and to resume its advance after such reactions as this sort of selling brought about, despite the opposition of short sales. This very fact helped to emphasize the strength of the movement which has lately been under way. This must be taken count of even though it may appear that some of the advances which have lately occurred have been very rapid and that the further upturn in prices has taken place in the face of the presence of restrictive influences. These have, however, been without avail against the more potent general factors, which account for improving stock market prices.

While interest in stocks has increased, the demand for bonds has slackened to some extent. One comment which this suggests is that more confidence is being felt in the value of the issues, which represent the equities in the country's undertakings. This is, of course, but another way of saying that more and more people are coming to feel hopeful of increased profits or in the maintenance of existing returns on securities. In the Steel trade, where profits have been meagre for some time, prices have not as yet recovered much from the level at which they stood, but last week's news bearing on the steel industry held out some hope of improvement in this respect. There was more disposition shown on the part of steel manufacturers to hold to higher prices on new orders, and in another direction events pointed toward some increase in the profits of manufacturers. The lower prices now being quoted for iron ore, brought about in part by the reduction in freight rates on ore from the Lake Superior mines, means a reduction in manufacturing cost for all the steel makers who purchased their supplies of raw material in the open market. In the copper trade prices continue to rise, reaching the highest level quoted for the metal in over four years. This means, of course, larger profits for copper mining companies, and their shares were conspicuous in last week's activities on the Stock Exchange. Rumors of increased dividends on several of the issues in this group were among the reports which helped to stimulate interest in these shares in which speculation was very active. The trading on the Stock Exchange, particularly at the close of the week, reflected the activity of various groups in the securities in which they are particularly interested. The abruptness with which some stocks were advanced under this influence played considerable part in creating the feeling of caution which many recent buyers of stocks began to display toward the market. This very feeling in some quarters, however, is a favorable rather than an unfavorable factor in the situation, as it is likely to lessen the control of the market by a spirit of too great optimism.

It is plain, of course, that the business of the country is capable of very considerable expansion, and with favoring conditions this growth in business may readily assume large proportions, but it is always the part of wisdom to temper hopefulness based on such grounds by due consideration of the immediate factors in the situation which may prove temporarily controlling. It is only by some unexpected turn in events that the suspension of coal mining will occur within a week, and though on all sides it is hoped that an agreement will speedily be reached between employers and miners, inconvenience and some loss must result even from a short interruption of the normal course of events in an industry as important as the mining of coal. Abroad the British strike seems now to be in a fair way of coming soon to an end under the spur of the minimum wage law, but this strike even if settled now will leave in its wake heavy losses. German affairs attracted additional attention in this market during the past week because of the high bids for money which German borrowers made to our bankers for loans to cover the close of the present quarter. Thirty-day advances on which the lenders assume the risk of exchange commanded rates as high as 6¼ per cent., which, though it is not up to the maximum rates paid to German borrowers at the close of the September quarter last year, indicate nevertheless a considerable degree of tension in the German money market. Our bankers, however, have not been quite as free in making advances to that market as they were some months ago. This is partly due to the fact that money is commanding slightly better rates here and partly, and more largely, perhaps, to the feeling that undertakings to which the German market has committed itself call for somewhat extensive readjustments. In the north of Germany real estate operations appear to be giving in the banks problems which require careful handling. For ordinary banking purposes, however, Germany is still obtaining money at no very high rate. Advances running three to five months have been made to Germany by our bankers during the past week at 4 per cent. with the borrower assuming the risk of exchange. It is estimated that about $10,000,000 were added this past week to the credits which American bankers had outstanding in the German market. With the beginning of the new quarter money is likely to be easier abroad, and this may offset, so far as our own market is concerned, any influence in the direction of higher rates arising from increased use of money in trade channels here.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

LONDON KEEPS ITS COURAGE.

Business Was Brisk Though Tendency of Prices Was Downward.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 24.—Notwithstanding the generally depressing conditions, Capel Court was brisk and busy most of the week, having quickly recovered its nerves after the first rumors of international complications.

Bull closing and bear selling were chiefly responsible for the lower level of prices except in the railway market, which was affected by the bad traffic returns and the unpromising outlook for Easter holiday traffic.

Money conditions became less stringent as the week progressed.

MIXED INFLUENCES IN BERLIN.

Realizations Cause Weakness at Close—Industrials Are Buoyant.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 24.—The Boerse closed last week amid extreme weakness, resulting from heavy realizations.

There was a slight recovery in the final hours yesterday on receipt of London dispatches saying that the English market was favorably affected by the moderate character of the new German naval estimates. The German financial world views the projected increase of the army and navy with mixed emotions. It does not share the confidence of the Government that the $85,000,000 requisite for the next six years can be found without resort to the familiar borrowing methods.

One of the features of the week was an important failure of a well known real estate firm, in consequence of speculations. Other failures are in prospect, the Tageblatt says, and a crisis in the realty market is imminent.

Local industrials were buoyant as a result of the collapse of the coal strike in Westphalia without any concessions on the part of collieries.

PARIS MUCH UNSETTLED.

Little Optimism Manifested in Face of Dubious Factors.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 24.—The Bourse marked time all the week. The unsettlement arising from the British coal strike and the long drawn out nature of the Franco-Spanish negotiations, combined with rumors of international difficulties in the Near East, made trading almost impossible except on the narrowest and most cautious scale.

The feature of the week was the wholesale liquidation of Russian stock on selling orders from Berlin, which caused a general depression. This was further emphasized by a bear movement started on rumors that serious trouble in the Balkans was near at hand.

Rios lost a few points, but remained firm. There were practically no changes in other Americans.

The outlook remains doubtful, and there is little tendency towards optimism.

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3	Standard of Ky	428	
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DEMAND FOR STEEL TAXES MILL CAPACITY

Slight Lull Indicates That Prices for Shapes and Plates Will Not Advance.

HEAVY OUTPUT OF PIG IRON

Slight Surplus of Crude Steel—Open-Hearth Billets Lower—Coke Trade Expects Famine Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 24.—Demand for finished steel has stopped just short of the full capacity of the Pittsburgh territory. With a seeming pause in forward bookings toward the close of last week, it is doubtful if the efforts of the heavier producers of steel to put prices up in bars, shapes, and plates will be successful.

At the close of the week the price of shapes and plates in Pittsburgh district, in the open market, remained about at the level of 1.15c, mill, or $23 a ton, although officially they were quoted by some producers at 1.20c; merchant bars could be obtained at 1.10c, notwithstanding published reports of a 1.15c minimum.

The heaviest pressure in Pittsburgh district at the end of the week was upon the plate mills, which have been operating at extreme maximum since the middle of the month. The structural plants have been booking a growing tonnage, although the continued competition by fabricating companies for desirable business and the consequent quoting of record low prices on erecting jobs militated against the rolling mills getting out of the present price rut. Prices have responded to this increased demand, especially in roofing lines, and in galvanized sheets the Steel Corporation and the independents last week withdrew all minimums under the official price of $2.90. This is the first time since last Spring that the open market on galvanized sheets has been up to the official price level. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company is operating 92 per cent. of its sheet mill capacity, its largest operating ratio in two years.

Crude steel is easier, production having been gaited up to care for the gradually increasing demand, until last week producing a slight surplus, with some offerings of open hearth billets at $19 mill, 50 cents under the former minimum. Chicago finishing mills started during the week to take some supplies of billets from Pittsburgh steel plants, which is expected to about restore the market balance. The total maximum capacity of billets and sheet bars in Chicago district is understood to be engaged for the next 60 days.

The present output of pig iron for the country is above 26,000,000 tons a month, which is close to the output records for the banner months of 1910, when the blast furnaces of the country set their last high mark.

There are at this time four new blast furnaces under construction in this district, although none of these will be ready to make pig iron until late this year, or early in 1913.

Notwithstanding the idle capacity, furnace interests have found it possible to effect an advance in realized open market prices of 25 to 60 cents a ton in basic and foundry grades of pig. The bottom of the market in basic at the close of the week was $13.25, Valley furnace, for any deliveries extending into April, some little spot basic being still available at $13. In foundry iron, prompt No. 2 is selling at $13.25, Valley furnace, or $14.15 delivered Pittsburgh, as against the February prices of $12.85 to $13 at furnace. Bessemer pig iron is firm at $14.25, Valley, at which figure 12,000 tons changed hands last week.

Furnace coke, prompt, sold last week for $2.10 to $2.20, a slight recession from the crazy prices of the week preceding. With run-of-mine coal in Pittsburgh district selling up to $1.40 at mine, the coke trade has hopes of real famine prices next month, when the mines in Pittsburgh territory are expected to be idle at least for a few weeks.

INDUSTRIAL ART NEGLECTED.

Editor of The Upholsterer Thinks Young Men Should Be Trained In It.

Commenting yesterday on the growing need for a course in industrial art in the colleges and universities of the country, C. R. Clifford, editor of The Upholsterer, said:

"It is a surprising fact that while a young man can acquire an education in law, medicine, or engineering he gets no opportunity whatever to qualify as an expert decorator, or a competent judge of fine laces, tapestries, pottery, or furniture. He can go to a night school to become a bricklayer, gas fitter, pharmacist, or stenographer, but the chance to become curator of a great museum is denied him.

"Our great universities do not cover the subject of industrial art. The study of architecture is the nearest approach to it, but the study of architecture is not the study of environment or the study of the integral factors that constitute furnishings. Millions of dollars are spent annually in the furnishing and decorating of American homes, and the greater part goes into the dissemination of bad art and the perpetuity of execrable taste.

"Our museums are magnificent, but there is no education afforded to the man who would understand their contents. Our art schools are superficial Our schools of design are impracticable.

"A man must pass an examination to become a chauffeur, a postman, or policeman, but to be a decorator he can start on bluff. By the time he is doddering in the years of decrepitude he may have picked up sufficient knowledge through absorption to make him reliable.

"The universities are graduating librarians, but no curators, nor are they producing men capable of instructing in any one of the many branches of a great museum. The result is that fully 90 per cent. of all the works of art sold in New York are fakes, whether sold in Fourth Avenue or Fifth, Sixth Avenue or Riverside. The majority of salesmen are little better than confidence men, either voluntarily pushing a fraud that they know is fraud or, with the dignity of assumed authority, fixing values on mere guesswork."

New Jersey Peach Crop Damaged.

Reports from Northern New Jersey indicate that the 1912 peach crop in that section of the State will be a failure. The extreme cold weather experienced during the last week has frozen the buds, and in many cases is said to have permanently injured the trees.

Sicily Lemons Higher.

Prices on Sicily lemons are firmer, showing a general advance. Spirited bidding at sales was in evidence, and the general belief of the brokers is that the market will continue steady in view of the limited offerings.

FANCY APPLES IN DEMAND.

Oranges and Grape Fruit Also In Limited Supply at Higher Prices.

A continued demand for fancy apples featured the week in the New York fruit market. Shipments received were light and under spirited buying prices advanced slightly. The supply of the most desirable fruit is limited.

Shipments of Florida oranges received during the week were light and of irregular quality. The season on this fruit is nearly over, and with the exception of late Valencias, the crop has been practically marketed. Prices of California oranges advanced generally under the improved demand for them, occasioned by the scarcity of desirable Florida stocks.

Prices of Porto Rico oranges, grape fruit, and pineapples also advanced under an active demand and limited supply.

MAY ON NEW HAVEN BOARD.

Treasurer Temporarily Elected to Retain Connecticut Majority.

NEW HAVEN, March 24.—The Board of Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has elected A. S. May of New Haven Treasurer of the corporation to fill the vacancy on the board for the time being caused by the death of the late Prof. George Jarvis Brush.

The temporary election of Mr. May, which is necessary in order to retain the majority of Connecticut Directors in the board, is in accordance with the plan to reduce the Board of Directors from its present number of twenty-eight, which is regarded as too large.

The board will be reduced hereafter gradually as Directors drop out, though the Connecticut majority must be retained to comply with the law.

NEW SWEATER STYLES.

Knit Goods Market Has Good Volume of Business with Higher Prices.

Orders for sweaters and sweater coats for Fall delivery are beginning to come into the New York knit goods market in good volume. Current prices are slightly in excess of those asked at this time last year, and further advances are predicted in view of the rising cost of woolen and worsted yarns.

A variety of novelties in the higher grade lines is offered, among them being mixtures of worsted and silk and imitation angora effects in worsted in solid colors and heather mixtures.

The most novelly constructed sweater coat offered is a Norfolk jacket effect with peaked lapels and French cuffs, permitting the use of links. The regulation "V" neck style is also shown, together with ruff necks, Byron collars, and shawl collars.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—			
2d week March.	$68,081	$61,959	$6,122
July 1-March 14.	2,359,958	2,031,346	328,612
DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—			
2d week March.	44,213	27,578	16,634
July 1-March 14.	1,819,988	1,849,688	*29,700
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for February—			
Mileage	1,014.60	1,014.60	*
Total op. rev.	697,154	649,697	47,457
Total op. exp.	597,011	595,306	1,705
Total net rev.	100,143	54,390	45,752
Taxes	24,698	32,575	*7,876
Op. income	75,444	21,815	53,629
July 1 to Feb. 29:			
Total op. rev.	6,753,501	6,411,100	342,401
Total op. exp.	4,960,955	4,957,220	*6,264
Total net rev.	1,792,545	1,443,879	348,665
Taxes	293,511	243,716	49,795
Op. income	1,499,034	1,200,163	298,870

*Decrease.

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CHARITIES SUFFER BY A STATE LAW

Surrogate Fowler Shows How Testators' Good Intentions Have Been Made Void.

STATUTE INVITES CONTESTS

One Bequest, Which He Upholds, Would Have Been Invalid if the Word "or" Had Been Used for "and."

The will of Daniel Cunningham, the builder, contractor, and landlord, who died Oct. 8 at Blauvelt, N. J., leaving more than $300,000 in real estate and more than $200,000 in personalty, is upheld in a decision of Surrogate Fowler which will be entered to-day. A clause by which Mr. Cunningham left $50,000 to philanthropic purposes was attacked by several of his nieces and nephews. In his decision, the Surrogate points out that the use of the word "or" instead of the word "and" would have necessitated an entirely different decision.

Mr. Cunningham left a life estate in $110,000 to his sister, Margaret Flood. With the exception of a few small bequests to friends, he gave the bulk of his estate to be divided among nephews and nieces, immediately upon his sister's death. The will named the Rev. Louis J. Sloane and Daniel F. Mahoney as executors. It provided in the clause attacked that the $50,000 "be by them applied in their best judgment and discretion to such charitable and benevolent associations and institutions of learning for the general uses and purposes of such associations and institutions as they may select, and in such sums respectively as they may deem proper."

The contest was based on a contention that this bequest was void because it was contrary to law. In discussing the various aspects of the question, Surrogate Fowler made observations on the uncertainty of the law respecting charitable trusts.

"It is singular that at this late day in so old and so prosperous a Commonwealth as this, the law of charities should be in any respect unsettled," he said.

Many Charities Made Void.

He traced the confusion existing up to the time of the enactment of the revised statutes of 1830, and observed:

"After the New York revised statutes of 1830, abolishing all uses and trusts except when known as 'express trusts,' there began in this State a series of litigations over charities which lasted more than forty years. It would have been quite competent to hold that public and charitable trusts were not affected by the revised statutes.

"But the courts did not so hold. These litigations furnish one of the most melancholy, if brilliant, pages in the judicial history of this State. And their total net result was the loss to the poor people of this State of many important charitable foundations, which would have been in the future of inestimable and permanent value to them."

After commenting on the steps taken by the courts in arriving at the doctrine that no charitable trusts were valid in this State unless there was a definite and certain beneficiary, a use capable of enforcement and a limitation valid under the rules governing perpetuities, Surrogate Fowler said:

"The result was that in New York all schemes for permanent charitable relief for the benefit of the poor or other indefinite objects had to take the form of gifts, grants, bequests, or devises to charitable corporations, authorized to take and hold such trusts, or else of gifts to individual trustees to convey to such corporations to be formed within a time permitted by the rule against perpetuities. Before these rules were fully established much litigation and confusion existed in this State on the subject of charitable donations, bequests, and devises, with increasing loss to the cause of charity."

The law of 1893, designed to remedy this defect, Surrogate Fowler characterizes as "clearly defective on its face in not expressly relieving charitable uses from the operations of the then established rule, subjecting such gifts to the statutes regulating perpetuities. It was not until the Court of Appeals held that the object of the act was apparent and ruled in accordance with its intention that there was any basis for the Surrogates to act upon, Surrogate Fowler indicates. As since amended and construed, it furnished the basis for his decision in the case before him.

Decision Hinged on Word "And."

In his opinion the Surrogate says:

"In this case it is apparent that Mr. Cunningham contemplated a charitable trust, and he did more: he appointed trustees for the uses contemplated. The defect in his will, if there is any, lies in a defective expression of the trust purposes. There is also present in the bequest before us a very evident intention on the part of Mr. Cunningham to deprive his heirs-at-law and next of kin of the sum of $50,000 out of his general estate and to segregate it for charitable purposes. It would be manifestly a great pity if an intention so obvious is to be frustrated simply by reason of a defective expression of the trust purpose, for that is all there is in the contention against the trust."

Notwithstanding this predilection on his part, the Surrogate observes that he would have been obliged to set aside the clause and turn back the $50,000 to the heirs if Mr. Cunningham had used the word "or" instead of "and" between the words "charitable and benevolent" and between "associations and institutions of learning." The use of the word "or" would have shown that Mr. Cunningham had intended to set aside a part of the money for uses he himself did not recognize as charitable, and consequently not under the meaning of the law as applied to charity.

"His presumed intention," he adds, "is to be inferred from the governing word 'charitable,' and his subsequent inclusion of other particulars, perhaps not charitable if standing alone, is subordinated to the lawful purpose clearly expressed by the word 'charitable.'"

TASMANIA'S BEST YEAR.

Fine Merino Wools Said to Have Fallen Off a Little in Quality.

Wool sales at Hobart and Launceston, Tasmania, were particularly spirited this year, according to United States Consul H. D. Baker, stationed at Hobart. In the aggregate, prices were about 1 cent per pound lower than in 1911, but taking into account the increased weight of the clip from the grease and dust contained in it, prices are said to have been somewhat better than those obtained last year.

Super-merinos brought 31 cents a pound and super-crossbreds 25 cents, against 32 and 26 cents respectively obtained in 1911. Pieces and skirtings of all kinds realized prices higher in proportion than fleece, and reached last year's figures in the majority of cases. Bradford wools were also disposed of at satisfactory prices.

At Hobart the amount of wool offered was about a thousand bales lower than last year, totaling 12,000 bales. Wet weather, which delayed shearing, was responsible for the decrease. The Launceston offerings were also lighter than those of 1911, amounting to 5,000 bales, against 6,500 bales a year ago. The shortage there is charged to the large quantities of Northern Tasmanian wool shipped to Melbourne for sale.

A leading buyer, commenting upon the general run of merino wool offered, said that it lacked the fine, silky quality which has hitherto characterized it, due principally to the introduction of strong-wool, plain-bodied rams from the mainland of Australia. In view of the worldwide scarcity of fine wools it was pointed out that inasmuch as Tasmania merino wool is considered the best standard quality obtainable it would be detrimental to sheep growers to permit hairy wools to get into their clips as the result of careless breeding.

On the whole, the sales are reported to have been the most satisfactory ever held in Tasmania.

WE OWN AND OFFER
The Ontario Pulp & Paper Co., Limited
First Mortgage 6% Bonds
With Bonus of 25% of Common Stock
1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds
Dated 1st January, 1912. Due 1st December, 1931
Principal and interest payable at offices of the Traders Bank of Canada, Toronto and Montreal; at the National Park Bank, New York City, and at the London and South Western Bank, London, England.
Interest payable 1st January and 1st July.
Denominations $100, $500, $1000, £20, £100, £200.
Price: Par and interest with bonus of 25% of Common Stock.
Terms of Payment:—25% on application, 25% April 15th, 25% May 15th, 25% June 15th.
Trustee: The Royal Trust Company, Montreal.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Issued
Six per cent. Mortgage bonds	$2,500,000	$1,500,000
Common Stock	3,000,000	1,500,000

DIRECTORS
W. J. SHEPPARD, President, Waubaushene, Ont. President, The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd.; Vice-Pres., Traders Bank of Canada.
T. H. WATSON, Vice-Pres., Toronto, Ont. Director, The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd.; Vice-Pres., Canadian Machinery Corporation, Ltd.
J. B. TUDHOPE, Orillia, Ont. President, Tudhope Carriage Co., Ltd. Director, Traders Bank of Canada.
G. P. GRANT, Toronto, Ont. Director, The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd.
R. L. INNES, Hamilton, Ont. Director, The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd.
A. H. B. MacKENZIE, Montreal, Que. C. Meredith & Co. Limited; Director The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd.
R. A. LYON, Toronto, Ont. Director, The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd.

FEATURES OF THE SECURITY
The Company's Concession of over 2,750 sq. miles contains over 10,000,000 cords of pulp wood.
The value of the Company's assets, excluding value of standing timber, is $2,500,000.
Additional Bonds can only be issued up to 75% value of additions. A sinking fund of 3% per annum will retire the bonds before maturity. The bonds are redeemable at any interest date at 110 and accrued interest. The present equipment of the mills is capable of producing yearly

Sulphite Pulp	18,000 tons
Ground Wood Pulp	18,000 tons
News Print Paper	15,000 tons

The market for these products in the United States is constantly increasing.
The Company will be operated in conjunction with the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd., through which many economies will be effected.
The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, will take over 8,000 tons of Sulphite Pulp annually.
A FULLY DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR WILL BE MAILED ON REQUEST.
C. Meredith & Company, Limited
101 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal
LONDON OFFICE—46 THREADNEEDLE ST., E. C.

I hereby subscribe for $.....Bonds of THE ONTARIO PULP & PAPER CO. LIMITED, *on the terms of your advertisement and enclose cheque for $.....in payment of the 25% due with application.*
.....

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED MARCH 23. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 3,792,700.

Range for Year 1911. High	Low	Range for Year 1912. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, March 23. Bid.	Ask.	Net Changes	Week's	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Range for Week Ended March 23. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year ago	Sales Week Ended March 23, '12.
9⅜	1½	1¼ Jan. 2.	⅝ Jan. 11.	⅝	⅞	..		Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	$19,820,000	.....	..	..	⅞	1	⅝	¾	..	2,340
84	6⅝	8 Jan. 2.	8½ Mar. 23.	3	4	—	½	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,050,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	4½	4½	3½	3½	32	4,700
71⅝	44⅞	80⅛ Mar. 23.	60 Feb. 1.	80	80⅛	+	7⅛	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Feb. 26, '12.	50c	Q	72⅝	80½	72⅝	80	63	309,500
63⅝	46	63⅝ Mar. 22.	58½ Feb. 27.	63	63½	+	8¼	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	18,330,900	Jan. 15, '12.	1	Q	60⅞	63⅝	60⅛	63	57	4,800
105	99½	104¼ Mar. 20.	100⅞ Jan. 10.	104	103½	+	½	American Agricult. Chem. Co. pf.	100	20,007,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1¼	Q	104	104¼	104	104½	..	300
59⅜	39¾	50⅛ Mar. 22.	53 Feb. 26.	58⅝	59	+	2	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	Feb. 15, '12.	1¼	Q	57¼	59⅛	57¼	58⅝	44½	29,134
101	92½	100 Mar. 12.	97½ Feb. 28.	97½	90	..		American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	98	98	98	98	97½	20
97	87	96¼ Mar. 15.	91½ Jan. 2.	94¾	96	—	⅝	Am. Brake, Shoe & Fy. Co.	100	3,600,000	Dec. 30, '11.	1¾	Q	96¼	96¼	95½	95½	..	200
138	122½	138 Jan. 2.	130 Jan. 2.	135	134½	—	¼	Am. Brake, Shoe & Fy. Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Dec. 30, '11.	1¾	Q	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	..	100
12½	8⅞	19⅞ Mar. 23.	11¼ Feb. 1.	19⅝	19⅞	+	5¼	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	..	14⅞	19⅞	14⅞	19⅜	9½	127,690
93⅛	77	104¼ Mar. 23.	90⅝ Feb. 1.	104½	104⅝	+	9⅝	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Jan. 2, '12.	1¼	Q	95	104¼	95	104¼	80⅜	34,466
58¼	42⅜	57½ Mar. 23.	49⅝ Feb. 1.	57¼	57½	+	2½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	½	Q	54¼	57½	54¼	57½	53¾	14,850
120	113	118 Mar. 18.	115 Feb. 14.	116½	117½	+	1¾	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	118	118	117¼	117¼	116½	530
62⅜	41⅝	54¼ Mar. 23.	45½ Jan. 19.	54	54¼	+	4	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11.	2½	..	50¼	54⅛	50¼	54	60	6,400
245	201	215 Feb. 13.	200 Feb. 2.	215	218	..		American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	3	Q	218	219	218	219	244	80
5	3½	4¼ Mar. 15.	3 Feb. 19.	4	4¼	+	⅛	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼	4	100
26⅝	18	23⅝ Mar. 21.	20 Feb. 26.	23	23¼	+	¼	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	23⅛	23⅞	23	23¼	..	1,300
25⅜	16½	23⅛ Mar. 9.	18 Jan. 2.	22	22½	+	1	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07.	1½	..	22¼	23	21⅞	23	23	4,230
12⅜	8	12½ Mar. 23.	9¼ Mar. 6.	12½	12⅜	+	1½	American Linseed Co.	100	10,750,000	.....	..	..	12¼	12½	11⅞	12	11⅞	2,840
34½	26⅛	35 Jan. 3.	30 Feb. 20.	33⅝	34½	..		American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00.	1¾	..	33½	33⅝	33	33	33¼	500
43¼	32⅛	39 Mar. 22.	31¾ Feb. 27.	38½	39	+	2½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08.	1¼	Q	36⅞	39	36⅞	39	38½	9,000
110⅝	102	108 Mar. 21.	103 Jan. 9.	108	110	+	1½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	23,000,000	Jan. 22, '12.	1¾	Q	107½	108	107	108	106½	300
5⅝	3	12 Mar. 23.	4¾ Jan. 10.	12	12¼	+	⅜	American Malt Corporation.	100	5,660,200	.....	..	..	11¼	12⅛	11⅝	12¼	4	1,100
43⅝	31½	57⅛ Mar. 15.	42 Jan. 6.	57	57½	+	½	American Malt Corporation pf.	100	8,705,900	Nov. 2, '11.	2	SA	56	57	56	57	33¾	2,696
83⅞	56⅜	85⅞ Mar. 23.	67⅛ Feb. 1.	85⅜	85⅝	+	9½	American Smelt. & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Mar. 15, '12.	2-3	..	76	85⅞	76	85⅞	74⅜	144,860
108½	98¾	107¾ Mar. 23.	102⅜ Jan. 2.	107½	107¾	+	3½	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1½	..	104⅝	107¾	104⅜	107¾	104⅜	2,100
89⅛	82	87⅛ Mar. 4.	85 Mar. 11.	86	88	+	⅞	American Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Feb.1,'12.	75-12	M	86	86	86	86	87¼	100
825	225	144⅞ Jan. 27.	123 Mar. 6.	127½	129	—	½	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	.....	..	..	125¼	128½	125¼	128½	..	500
105	96	111 Jan. 20.	102⅛ Jan. 16.	104	107	—	2¼	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	2,624,100	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	105½	105½	105½	105½	..	100
52⅛	25	32½ Jan. 4.	26 Jan. 19.	31	31⅝	+	2	American Steel Foundries.	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11.	1¼	Q	29¾	31⅝	29¾	31⅝	47½	1,600
122½	112¼	128⅞ Mar. 22.	114⅜ Jan. 12.	128	128¼	+	7¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	121	128⅞	121	128	119	29,460
119¼	111	122¼ Mar. 22.	115¾ Jan. 5.	121	122	+	2⅜	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	119	122¼	118¾	112½	116¼	2,700
153⅜	131½	148⅝ Mar. 23.	137⅜ Jan. 2.	148⅜	148¼	+	1¼	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	324,090,000	Jan. 15, '12.	2	Q	147¾	148⅝	147⅜	148	146⅝	18,230
..	..	287 Jan. 26.	241⅛ Feb. 29.	262	263½	+	8	American Tobacco Co.	100	49,314,700	.....	..	Q	257	264⅝	256	263	..	3,780
105¼	87	108⅜ Jan. 19.	102 Jan. 9.	105	106	+	⅝	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	87,527,400	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	104⅜	105⅛	104½	105¼	97	600
..	..	106⅜ Jan. 19.	101¼ Jan. 11.	103	103¼	+	¾	American Tobacco pf., new.	100	48,777,600	.....	..	..	102¼	103½	102	103¼	..	4,100
..	..	108¼ Jan. 18.	102 Jan. 10.	106	107	+	¼	American Tobacco pf., tr. rcts.	..	.....	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	..	106	106½	106	106½	..	300
105	92½	108¼ Jan. 11.	102 Jan. 10.	106	107	+	¼	American Woolen Co.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	29⅞	29½	29⅞	29⅞	85¾	100
36½	25½	30 Jan. 11.	25¼ Feb. 6.	29¾	30	+	⅛	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	91	94½	91	93½	94	1,700
96¼	85¼	94¼ Mar. 21.	86 Feb. 7.	93½	94	+	2	American Writing Paper pf.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1	SA	28½	28½	28¼	28⅞	..	400
34½	24½	31 Feb. 26.	25½ Jan. 25.	28¼	29¼	+	1⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	..	108,312,500	Jan. 17, '12.	50c	Q	39⅝	41⅝	39⅝	41	38½	46,856
41⅞	29	41⅝ Mar. 23.	34 Feb. 1.	41	41⅞	+	⅞	Assets Realization Co.	..	9,958,700	Jan. 2, '12.	1⅜	Q	110	111½	110	111½	..	350
108	108½	111½ Mar. 22.	105½ Feb. 1.	111½	112	+	2	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	169,377,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1½	Q	103⅞	108⅝	103⅞	108½	108¾	64,545
116⅝	99⅞	108⅝ Mar. 21.	103¼ Feb. 1.	108¾	108¼	+	2⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '12.	2½	SA	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅜	102⅝	1,139
105½	100¾	104¼ Feb. 10.	101⅜ Jan. 2.	103⅝	103⅝	..		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	57,078,700	Jan. 10, '12.	3½	SA	138⅛	139¼	138⅛	138½	121	1,050
139¼	117	139¼ Mar. 22.	133⅛ Jan. 10.	138½	139	+	¼	Atlantic Coast Line.	100										
107	103¼	104⅝ Mar. 22.	102¾ Feb. 2.	104⅝	105	+	⅝	**Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.**	100	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	3½	SA	104¼	104¾	104¼	104¾	..	1,000
100¾	93½	106⅞ Jan. 20.	101¼ Feb. 1.	105⅝	105⅞	+	1⅝	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	152,306,800	Mar. 1, '12.	3	SA	103⅞	105⅞	103⅞	105⅝	103¼	15,420
91	85½	91 Jan. 23.	88 Feb. 20.	88	89	+	½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	2	SA	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	87½	227
2¼	1¼	1⅞ Jan. 2.	⅞ Mar. 23.	1¼	1½	+	½	Batopilas Mining.	20	8,931,980	Dec.31,'07.	12½c	..	1⅜	1⅜	⅞	1⅛	2	2,200
28⅛	26	32⅜ Jan. 2.	27¾ Feb. 27.	31¼	31½	+	1	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,862,000	.....	..	..	30½	31⅝	30½	31½	32½	4,280
66⅝	54	62 Jan. 2.	56½ Feb. 27.	60¼	60½	+	¼	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	¾	Q	59⅝	60⅜	59¾	60¼	61⅜	1,300
84⅝	72	83 Mar. 23.	76⅜ Jan. 2.	82½	82⅝	+	2⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	1¼	Q	80½	83	80½	82¾	78¼	24,370
148½	129	141¼ Jan. 8.	137⅛ Mar. 21.	138	139¼	—	2½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,998,500	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	139½	140	137½	137½	141⅞	300
10⅝	8	9¼ Feb. 5.	8 Jan. 5.	8¾	9½	..		Brunswick T. & Ry. Securities Co.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	9	9	8½	8½	..	470
31	28	30½ Feb. 9.	29½ Mar. 18.	29¾	30	..		Butterick Co.	100	14,647,200	Mar. 1, '12.	¾	Q	29½	30	29½	30	29½	650
68	62	67¼ Feb. 21.	65 Jan. 31.	67½	70	..		**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '12.	1½	SA	67¼	67½	67½	67½	..	60
247	195⅝	235⅝ Jan. 3.	226¼ Mar. 4.	233¾	234	+	1⅜	Canadian Pacific.	100	180,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	2½	Q	232½	234⅝	232½	233⅞	219½	12,870
33⅜	18¾	24⅝ Mar. 20.	16¾ Feb. 27.	23½	23⅞	+	1⅞	Central Leather Co.	100	39,579,000	.....	..	Q	22½	24⅝	22½	23⅞	28½	24,050
105	91⅛	92¼ Jan. 2.	80 Feb. 27.	88	89	+	⅝	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,275,600	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	88	89½	88	88½	90½	1,900
120	115	121½ Jan. 25.	115¼ Jan. 8.	121⅓	122¼	..		Central & South Am. Telegraph.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 9, '12.	1½	Q	122	122¼	122	122¼	..	27
86⅝	68⅝	78⅞ Mar. 23.	68¼ Feb. 1.	78¾	78⅝	+	2⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Dec. 30, '11.	1¼	Q	76½	78⅝	76½	78⅝	81⅞	46,300
31½	15	19⅝ Mar. 22.	17 Jan. 25.	21⅛	24	+	⅝	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10.	2	..	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	..	300
25½	17¼	19⅝ Mar. 23.	17½ Jan. 29.	19⅝	19¾	+	1¼	Chicago Great Western.	100	45,143,700	.....	..	..	18⅛	19¾	18⅞	19¾	21¼	4,600
49¼	35½	37⅝ Mar. 23.	35 Jan. 31.	37⅝	38	+	2¼	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,995,400	.....	..	..	36	37⅝	35⅞	37⅝	44	3,700
133½	105⅝	111⅝ Jan. 3.	103½ Feb. 5.	110⅛	..	+	2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	116,348,300	Mar. 1, '12.	2½	SA	107⅞	110¼	107⅞	110¼	121¼	19,440
155½	141	146 Jan. 2.	144 Jan. 12.	145	145⅝	+	1⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Mar. 1, '12.	3½	SA	144⅞	145¼	144⅞	145½	151	700
150½	138⅛	143½ Jan. 20.	140¼ Mar. 1.	142⅝	143	+	1⅝	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	130,121,700	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	140¼	142½	140¼	142½	144	4,635
201½	191	194 Feb. 29.	194 Feb. 29.	196	200	—	½	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Jan. 2, '12.	2	Q	194	194	194	194	201	100
7¼	4¾	5⅛ Jan. 16.	4 Mar. 21.	4¼	5	—	⅛	Chi. Union Traction pf., tr. rcts.	100	4,571,700	.....	..	..	4	4	4	4	..	100
27⅜	16½	27¼ Mar. 21.	25 Jan. 15.	27⅛	27¼	+	1⅜	Chino Copper.	5	8,500,000	.....	..	..	25⅞	27¼	25⅝	27¼	22⅛	18,400
66	45⅝	60 Jan. 2.	55 Jan. 15.	57	58	—	1⅛	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	47,056,300	Sept. 1, '10.	2	..	56½	56½	56½	56½	..	300
36⅞	25	29⅝ Mar. 22.	23½ Feb. 28.	29½	30	+	3	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1⅝	..	27	29⅝	27	29½	32¼	4,100
60	43	45 Feb. 2.	42 Mar. 15.	44	45¼	+	2	Colorado Southern.	100	30,345,000	Dec. 31, '11.	2	A	42½	45	42½	44	53	420
82	70	76⅞ Jan. 19.	73 Mar. 1.	76	77	+	¾	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 2, '11.	2	SA	76¾	76⅞	76¾	76¾	..	200
148½	128⅝	143⅝ Jan. 5.	138¼ Feb. 17.	142½	142¼	+	1⅝	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,816,500	Mar. 15, '12.	1½	Q	141	142¼	141	142¼	144⅜	10,200
15⅜	9⅝	14⅝ Mar. 21.	10 Jan. 16.	13⅜	13⅞	+	2½	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,756,500	.....	..	..	11⅝	14⅜	11⅝	13⅞	14⅛	19,550
85	73	82⅝ Mar. 23.	76¼ Jan. 3.	82¼	82⅜	+	3⅞	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,818,600	Jan. 15, '12.	1	Q	80	82⅜	80	82⅜	79	3,450
97	88½	96 Jan. 8.	94¾ Mar. 22.	93½	95	—	1	Cuban American Sugar Co. pf.	100	7,893,800	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	..	100
174⅞	159¼

N.Y.R.O. BONDS ARE SAFE.

Because principal is assured by assets five times the amount of bonds issued. **Because** this company has never deviated from the principle of purchasing Real Estate for permanent ownership. **Because** its business has been successful for 15 years, with increasing strength, security, profits and dividends. **Because** its securities are not influenced by political or financial uncertainties.

SPECIAL INCOME BONDS PAY 6.66%

10-YEAR 6% BONDS, $100 EACH, interest paid semi-annually by check, can be bought outright or in annual payments over a period of years.

Over $1,000,000 repaid Investors to date

Circular E will interest you. Sent on request

NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS

Assets $3,500,000. Cap. & Sur. $2,50),000
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

For Some Large Banking House

A new marble building at 38 Pine Street. For rent to one tenant or for sale. This is a splendid building, modern in every respect. Unusual window arrangements admit a maximum of light. Five stories. 6,000 square feet floor space. Rent, $15,000 net. Possession March 15th.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.
PHONE 2000 JOHN 92 WILLIAM ST.
BRANCH 71 W. 23D ST.

Absolute Safety of Principal and High Rate of Interest

are combined in our Guaranteed First Mortgages on New York City Real Estate. Amounts of from $1500 up netting 5½%.

First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Bridge Plaza—North, Long Island City, N. Y.
Send for Booklet A.

WILL BUY
500
Canadian Marconi
C. S. BURTON & CO.
15 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone Hanover 6547.

WANTED
Computing-Tabulating-Recording
6% BONDS
F. R. DORR
40 WALL ST.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault having been made by the Fidelity Funding Company in the payment of principal and interest upon its certain notes described as follows, to wit:

No. 5676, dated Chicago, March 14, 1908, for the principal sum of $33,000, due thirty days after date thereof, payable to the order of Central Trust Company of Illinois, at its banking house in Chicago, Illinois, for value received, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum after maturity.

No. 5690, dated Chicago, March 18, 1908, for the principal sum of $5,000, due May 16, 1903, payable to the order of Central Trust Company of Illinois, at its banking house in Chicago, Illinois, for value received, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum after maturity.

No. 5688, dated Chicago, February 24, 1908, for the principal sum of $8,000, due two months after date thereof, payable to the order of Central Trust Company of Illinois, at its banking house in Chicago, Illinois, for value received, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum after maturity, upon which $8,446.96 of principal has been paid.

No. 5707, dated New York, March 28, 1908, for the principal sum of $8,000, due sixty days after date thereof, payable to the order of Central Trust Company of Illinois, at its banking house in Chicago, Illinois, for value received, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum after maturity, upon which $5,836.66 of principal has been paid.

No. 5236, dated Chicago, November 29, 1907, due on April 1 after date, for the principal sum of $7,000, payable to the order of Central Trust Company of Illinois, at its banking house in Chicago, Illinois, for value received, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum after maturity, upon which $2,590.00 of principal has been paid.

No. 5524, dated Chicago, February 3, 1908, for the principal sum of $3,000, due on April 2 after date, payable to the order of Central Trust Company of Illinois, at its banking house in Chicago, Illinois, for value received, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum after maturity, upon which $1,210.00 of principal has been paid.

No. 5706, dated Chicago, March 28, 1908, for the principal sum of $4,000, due thirty days after date, payable to the order of Central Trust Company of Illinois, at its banking house in Chicago, Illinois, for value received, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum after maturity.

Now, Therefore, notice is hereby given that by reason of said default and in accordance with the authority conferred by the terms of said notes, said Central Trust Company of Illinois will on Wednesday, the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1912, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at its banking house, No. 125 W. Monroe Street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, offer for sale, and sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, all right, title, and interest of the said Fidelity Funding Company in and to one thousand shares of the par value of Ten dollars ($10) each, of the capital stock of Security Life Insurance Company of America, a corporation, evidenced by Certificate No. 192, issued to E. E. Baker, and by him endorsed in blank, which said certificate of said stock was deposited with said Central Trust Company of Illinois as collateral security for the payment of said notes and other liabilities of said Fidelity Funding Company, pursuant to the terms thereof.

Dated Chicago, March 23, 1910.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS,
By W. R. Dawes, Vice President and Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE PATCHOGUE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The undersigned trustee, under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of ten thousand eight hundred forty-nine dollars and 4-100 ($10,849.04) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided said purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York, on or before Monday, April 8th, 1912.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
By CHARLES H. KEEP, President.
Dated March 18, 1912.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Guaranty Trust Company of New York, having resigned as Trustee of the First and Refunding Mortgage of Iowa Central Railway Company, dated March 1, 1901, and said resignation having been duly accepted, and a vacancy having arisen in the office of Trustee under the said First and Refunding Mortgage, the Board of Directors of said Iowa Central Railway Company has appointed Union Trust Company of New York as Trustee of the said First and Refunding Mortgage dated March 1, 1901.

Dated New York, February 9, 1912.
IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
By NEWMAN ERB, President.

EXAMINATIONS, DESIGNS & ESTIMATES
of
ENGINEERING STRUCTURES & PROPERTIES
SCHUYLER R. SCHAFF, 5 BEEKMAN ST.,
Civil Engineer. New York City.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society
Savings Institution, founded 1888, under New York State Bank Law. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before April 3d earn from April 1st. Write for Booklet A, or start at once. 58 Park Row, New York City.
4½% 4½%

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS (Continued)

Range for Year 1911. High	Range for Year 1911. Low	Range for Year 1912. High. Date.	Range for Year 1912. Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, March 23. Bid.	Closing Saturday, March 23. Ask.	Week's Net Change	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Last Dividend Paid. Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended March 23. First	Range for Week Ended March 23. High	Range for Week Ended March 23. Low	Range for Week Ended March 23. Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 23, '12.
130	124	129 Mar. 1.	126¾ Feb. 20.	128	..	..	National Biscuit Co. pf	100	24,804,500	Feb. 29, '12.	1¾	Q	129	129	129	129	127	120
22	12½	17 Mar. 21.	12¼ Feb. 29.	16¼	16½	+ ⅝	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 15, '05.	½	QQ	15½	17	15½	16⅝	18¼	4,500
100⅝	85	95¼ Jan. 2.	88 Feb. 27.	92	95	+ 3	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,546,600	Jan. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	91	93	91	93	..	400
59	42¼	58⅞ Mar. 22.	51¼ Jan. 8.	58	58¼	+ 2⅝	National Lead Co.	100	20,750,000	Dec. 30, '11.	⅝	Q	55⅞	58⅞	55¼	58½	53	19,360
38⅜	25⅞	36⅞ Jan. 20.	29 Mar. 7.	30½	31¼	+ ⅝	National Rys. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	124,480,900	.....	..	..	30½	30⅝	30½	30½	34⅞	950
21⅛	15⅛	20¼ Mar. 23.	18¼ Jan. 29.	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅝	Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.	5	9,996,970	Dec.30,'11.	87½c	..	19½	20½	19⅝	20¼	18⅝	19,795
..	..	30 Mar. 21.	30 Mar. 21.	26	..	..	New Orleans, Mob. & Chi. pf.	100	1,259,500	.....	..	..	30	30	30	30	..	100
76	45	56¼ Jan. 10.	50 Feb. 17.	55¼	56¼	+ 2⅜	New York Air Brake.	100	10,000,000	July 28, '11.	1½	Q	52¼	55½	52	55½	72	3,380
115½	99⅞	114 Mar. 20.	106¼ Jan. 9.	113⅝	113⅝	+ 1⅝	New York Central.	100	222,729,300	Jan. 17, '12.	1¼	Q	112¼	114	112½	113⅝	108	18,120
65	48	61 Jan. 30.	54 Feb. 29.	56	57	+ ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	3	Q	56⅝	56⅝	56¼	56⅝	60	150
90	82½	90 Jan. 18.	87 Jan. 27.	88	87	..	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	2½	A	88	88	87	87	..	200
25	24⅞	23 Jan. 25.	20 Jan. 29.	20	20½	..	New York Dock Co.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	SA	20½	20½	20½	20½	..	200
151¼	126⅝	140 Mar. 4.	136 Feb. 1.	139½	140	+ ½	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	179,208,700	Dec. 30, '11.	2	Q	138½	139¾	138½	139	147½	6,400
46⅛	37⅝	39¼ Mar. 22.	35⅞ Mar. 7.	39⅝	39½	+ 2⅜	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	Aug. 14, '11.	2	Q	37	39½	37½	39½	41⅞	1,033
90	45¼	52¼ Jan. 23.	46⅛ Feb. 29.	46¼	48	+ ⅜	Norfolk Southern.	100	16,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	½	Q	50	50	48	48	..	10
111¼	99¾	111¼ Feb. 27.	107⅜ Feb. 1.	109¼	109⅝	+ ⅝	Norfolk & Western.	100	84,028,000	Mar. 18, '12.	1½	Q	109	110¼	108⅞	109½	107½	1,033
76⅜	64	80¾ Mar. 15.	74½ Jan. 3.	79¼	79½	+ 1	North American.	100	29,779,700	Jan. 2, '12.	1¼	Q	79¾	80¾	75⅝	79½	71⅞	4,510
53⅝	39½	57⅝ Mar. 20.	56 Mar. 11.	57¼	59	+ 1⅝	Northern Ohio Traction & Light.	100	9,000,000	Mar. 15, '12.	1	Q	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	..	125
187⅞	110¾	122⅞ Mar. 20.	115⅝ Jan. 11.	122½	122⅝	+ 3½	Northern Pacific.	100	247,998,300	Feb. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	119½	122¾	119½	122⅝	123¼	57,987
2	1	2 Mar. 21.	1 Feb. 10.	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅝	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	15,000,000	Dec. 30, '02.	30c	..	1½	2	1½	2	..	1,000
..	..	109½ Mar. 20.	108 Feb. 15.	109	110	+ ½	**Pabst Brewing Co. pf.**	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	109¼	109½	109½	109½	..	150
33⅞	23⅛	35¼ Feb. 3.	30 Jan. 3.	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1	..	31½	32⅞	31½	32⅛	24⅛	5,200
54⅞	35	51⅝ Jan. 4.	47 Feb. 5.	48	49	— ½	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph.	100	18,000,000	.....	..	..	48⅛	49¼	48	48	52⅝	3,200
99¼	96	99⅝ Jan. 29.	90 Feb. 16.	98¼	....	..	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph pf.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1½	QQ	99⅛	99¼	99½	99½	97	300
130⅛	118⅝	125 Mar. 21.	122½ Jan. 9.	124½	124⅝	+ 1	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	453,877,900	Feb. 29, '12.	1½	Q	123⅞	125	123¾	124⅝	126⅛	31,178
109	101½	107½ Mar. 16.	103 Jan. 8.	107¼	107½	..	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	85,000,000	Feb. 26, '12.	1¾	Q	107	107⅝	107	107⅝	107	825
..	..	14¾ Mar. 20.	14¾ Mar. 20.	14	15	— ⅝	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	..	200
118½	99	111¼ Feb. 16.	104 Jan. 29.	109¼	109¾	+ ⅛	Philadelphia Co.	50	88,946,000	Feb. 1, '12.	1½	Q	109	109¾	109	109¾	108	1,000
100	90⅛	107½ Feb. 27.	98½ Jan. 2.	105	106	+ 1⅝	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	35,675,800	Jan. 25,'12.	1¼	Q	105¾	106¾	105¾	106½	98	1,000
83¼	17	19⅞ Mar. 11.	16¾ Feb. 28.	18½	19¼	+ ⅝	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J.	100	31,874,700	.....	..	..	18⅞	19⅝	18⅞	19	22	2,000
90⅞	67¾	83⅞ Jan. 2.	77 Feb. 8.	80	80⅝	+ ½	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J., pf.	100	27,071,800	Jan. 25, '12.	1¼	Q	79	80½	79	79⅝	78½	2,500
..	..	189 Jan. 26.	167 Mar. 7.	180	184	+ 7½	P. Lorillard Co.	100	15,154,300	.....	..	..	177	184	177	184	..	1,350
..	..	115 Jan. 19.	107¾ Jan. 12.	109½	110½	..	P. Lorillard Co. pf.	100	10,495,800	.....	..	..	110	110	110	110	..	300
39	26	32½ Mar. 22.	27½ Feb. 8.	31½	32⅞	+ 2⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 24, '04.	1	..	33	35⅝	33	34⅝	33	3,700
103	92	103 Feb. 21.	100 Mar. 12.	99	102	+ ⅛	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 21, '12.	1¾	Q	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	98	170
88	88	88¼ Mar. 18.	86¼ Mar. 18.	86¼	88¼	..	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. st. cfs.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	2	SA	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	..	100
19	12	19⅝ Jan. 2.	16 Jan. 29.	18⅛	18¼	+ 1⅝	Ray Consolidated Copper.	10	12,644,160	.....	..	..	17	18¼	17	18¼	17	22,050
161⅞	134	159½ Jan. 22.	148¼ Jan. 11.	158⅝	158⅞	+ 3⅞	Reading.	50	70,000,000	Feb. 8, '12.	1½	Q	155	159½	154⅝	158⅝	156½	488,600
92	88	92 Jan. 17.	89¼ Mar. 5.	89½	90¼	+ ¼	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 14, '12.	1	Q	90¼	90⅝	89¼	89½	89	600
101	90½	98¾ Jan. 20.	94 Jan. 11.	96½	97	+ ⅛	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Nov. 10, '11.	1	SA	96⅜	97	96⅜	96½	97½	800
35¼	18	27 Jan. 2.	15¾ Feb. 26.	21⅞	22	+ 1½	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,352,000	.....	..	..	20½	22¼	20½	22	33⅝	9,350
90⅜	74½	85⅝ Jan. 3.	64½ Feb. 27.	73⅝	75	+ 1½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	72⅞	74	72⅞	73¼	97¾	3,650
34½	22¾	27⅞ Mar. 23.	22¾ Feb. 26.	27¼	27⅝	+ 3½	Rock Island Co.	100	90,888,200	.....	..	..	24⅝	27⅞	24⅝	27⅞	29¾	72,630
68⅝	43⅝	54⅞ Mar. 23.	48 Jan. 3.	54½	54⅝	+ 5	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	49,947,400	Nov. 1, '05.	1	..	50½	54⅞	50½	54⅝	60¼	54,740
27	23	29¼ Mar. 15.	23 Jan. 5.	28¾	29	..	**St. Louis & San Francisco.**	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	29¼	29¼	28¼	29	..	630
69¼	59	69¾ Mar. 23.	65 Jan. 19.	69⅝	69½	+ 2	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Feb. 1, '12.	1	Q	66½	69½	66¾	69½	..	1,940
49½	37	43 Mar. 23.	38½ Feb. 5.	42⅝	43	+ 2¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	..	40⅞	43	40⅞	43	42½	7,680
62	54	57 Feb. 14.	53 Feb. 1.	55	56	..	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new st. cfs.	100	13,694,000	Jan. 2, '12.	2	SA	54¼	56	54½	56	..	30
84	24	33½ Mar. 20.	29¾ Jan. 22.	32¼	33½	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,356,200	.....	..	..	32½	33½	32¾	33	31¼	1,700
72	59⅝	75 Mar. 22.	68½ Jan. 17.	74½	75	+ 2⅞	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	19,893,700	Jan. 15, '12.	2	SA	72	75	72	74⅞	67⅜	2,900
102	125½	160¼ Mar. 4.	140 Jan. 15.	153½	154	+ 1⅝	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	100	40,000,000	Feb. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	154½	155¼	153⅛	153⅝	147	1,512
56¼	34	40¾ Mar. 22.	39¼ Jan. 30.	47	49	+ 5	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	10,000,000	Sept. 1, '10.	1¼	Q	44	49⅞	44	48½	53	1,600
90	82	81 Jan. 6.	81 Jan. 6.	79	88	..	South Porto Rico Sugar.	100	3,371,000	Jan. 2, '12.	$3	Q	80	80	80	80	..	10
113	110	110 Jan. 4.	110 Jan. 4.	107½	....	..	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	100	3,672,500	Jan. 2, '12.	2	Q	110	110	110	110	..	100
126⅜	104⅝	112⅝ Mar. 23.	105½ Feb. 1.	112⅜	112¼	+ 3⅜	Southern Pacific.	100	272,672,400	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	108⅞	112¾	108⅞	112⅝	116⅞	52,240
33⅝	24⅝	30⅝ Mar. 21.	28½ Jan. 31.	30	30¼	+ 1⅛	Southern Railway extended.	100	119,900,000	.....	..	..	28⅞	30⅜	28⅞	30	26¾	33,210
75¼	61⅛	75⅞ Mar. 21.	68¼ Feb. 3.	75¾	75¾	+ 1¼	Southern Railway pf. extended.	100	60,000,000	Oct. 30, '11.	1	SA	74½	75⅞	74½	75¾	65	5,162
17⅛	15	21¼ Mar. 11.	16¼ Jan. 19.	20⅞	21½	..	Standard Milling.	100	4,600,000	.....	..	..	21	21	20½	20½	..	400
53	50	61¾ Mar. 6.	58 Jan. 8.	61	63	+ 1	Standard Milling pf.	100	6,900,000	Oct. 31, '11.	2	SA	61	61	61	61	..	225
44	30¼	40⅝ Mar. 23.	34¼ Feb. 1.	40¼	40½	+ 1⅝	**Tennessee Copper.**	25	5,000,000	Feb.20,'12.	$1.50	..	38½	40⅝	38¼	40½	38¼	21,200
136½	74½	99¼ Feb. 8.	81 Jan. 16.	93	95	— 1⅝	Texas Co.	100	27,000,000	Dec. 30, '11.	1¼	Q	95	95	94	94	134½	500
30¼	19⅞	23⅞ Mar. 23.	20¼ Jan. 3.	23½	23⅞	+ ¼	Texas Pacific.	100	38,760,000	.....	..	..	23¼	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	28¾	2,100
..	..	53¾ Mar. 1.	52 Mar. 8.	50	55	..	Third Avenue, full paid.	...	.....	.....	..	..	53	53	53	53	..	100
41	31	49¾ Jan. 9.	39½ Feb. 7.	42¾	43	+ ½	Third Avenue, new.	100	11,080,400	.....	..	..	42½	43⅜	42	42¾	..	4,720
8½	4	4 Jan. 20.	3 Jan. 15.	3	4	..	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	13,875,000	May 1, '07.	1	..	3½	3½	3½	3½	7½	100
24⅝	12	14⅜ Jan. 23.	12¾ Mar. 4.	14½	15	+ 1⅜	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	13¾	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	21⅞	1,100
53⅞	34⅞	34⅞ Jan. 2.	32 Mar. 5.	33	33⅜	+ 1¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 16, '11.	1	..	32	33¾	32	33⅜	50¼	1,150
111	104	106½ Feb. 17.	104½ Jan. 5.	105	105½	+ ½	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	20,100,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	105⅝	105½	105⅝	105½	108½	200
•140	•140	145 Mar. 9.	145 Mar. 9.	142	145	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	144	144	144	144	..	50
111	63	105¾ Feb. 23.	100⅛ Mar. 22.	99½	103	— 2⅞	**Underwood Typewriter pf.**	100	8,500,000	Jan. 1, '12.	1	Q	100¼	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	63¼	100
113⅞	103	112⅝ Feb. 15.	111 Feb. 26.	109	112¼	..	Underwood Typewriter pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	102⅞	50
9	4⅜	7¼ Mar. 22.	4⅝ Jan. 5.	6¾	7	+ 1¼	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	6	7¼	6	7	..	3,500
192⅜	153½	174¼ Jan. 2.	160 Feb. 1.	170¾	170¾	+ 3¼	Union Pacific.	100	216,646,300	Jan. 2, '12.	2½	Q	167½	170¾	167½	170⅝	175⅜	251,612
96	89	93⅝ Feb. 27.	91 Mar. 5.	91¾	92	+ ⅞	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,569,300	Oct. 2, '11.	2	SA	91¼	92⅜	91½	91⅞	91½	5,628
105	97½	100½ Jan. 23.	97 Feb. 10.	99	100	+ 2	United Dry Goods.	100	14,427,500	Feb. 1, '12.	2	Q	98¼	100	98¼	100	103½	500
107½	100⅜	106 Jan. 4.	103⅝ Feb. 24.	104	104⅜	..	United Dry Goods pf.	100	10,849,100	Mar. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	104½	104½	104⅜	104⅜	104¾	400
49	28½	37¼ Feb. 14.	30¾ Jan. 5.	34½	35	— ⅝	United Railways Investment Co.	100	20,400,000	.....	..	..	35½	35½	35	35	46¾	900
76⅛	52	65½ Feb. 14.	58 Jan. 2.	63½	63⅞	+ ⅛	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	16,000,000	Jan. 10, '07.	2½	..	63	63¾	63	63⅝	74¼	1,950
19	11	17 Jan. 3.	13 Feb. 16.	16	16½	+ 1½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fy. Co.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '07.	1	..	15	16½	15	16	..	540
61	40½	53⅞ Mar. 21.	50 Jan. 4.	53	53½	+ 1½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fy. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '11.	1¼	..	52	53⅞	52	53	58	745
104	84	96 Mar. 15.	84 Jan. 31.	94	98	..	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '11.	3	SA	96	97	96	97	..	35
30	24	35 Mar. 23.	26 Jan. 8.	33	35	+ 1¼	U. S. Industrial Alcohol.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	32	35	32	33¼	..	425
97⅝	90	102⅝ Mar. 23.	93 Jan. 5.	101½	101¾	+ 2¼	U. S. Industrial Alcohol pf.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	100	102⅜	100	102⅜	..	900
79¾	65¼	75 Mar. 23.	67 Jan. 31.	75	76	+ 3½	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,162,800	Feb. 1, '12.	1¼	Q	69⅞	75	69⅞	75	72½	4,400
48½	30½	53⅛ Mar. 21.	45¼ Feb. 1.	52⅝	52⅝	+ 1½	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,686,000	Jan. 31, '12.	1	Q	51⅞	53¼	51	52⅞	42	20,300
115½	104	114 Mar. 22.	106 Jan. 30.	113⅝	114	+ 1½	United States Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	39,824,400	Jan. 31, '12.	2	Q	112	114	111⅝	113⅞	113	1,435
79	66	78¾ Mar. 22.	75 Jan. 23.	77½	78½	— ¼	United States Rubber Co. 2d pf.	100	9,965,000	Jan. 31, '12.	1½	QQQQ	77⅜	78¾	77¾	78½	76½	1,050
82¼	50	69¾ Jan. 3.	58¼ Feb. 13.	68⅞	69	+ 3⅝	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '11.	1¼	QQQQ	65⅝	69	65½	68⅞	78¼	549,100
120⅞	103	113½ Mar. 22.	107⅜ Feb. 13.	113¼	113½	+ 2½	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	380,314,100	Feb. 28, '12.	1¾	QQQQ	110¾	113¼	110¾	113½	119⅛	13,044
57⅞	38	61 Mar. 23.	52½ Jan. 29.	60⅝	61	+ 4½	Utah Copper.	10	15,750,500	Dec. 30, '11.	75c	Q	57	61	57	61	44⅝	82,810
70⅜	43⅛	57¼ Jan. 26.	52⅜ Jan. 9.	54⅝	55	+ 1½	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	Feb. 15, '12.	1½	SA	53½	55½	53	55	66¼	8,110
128½	114	122⅝ Mar. 20.	119 Feb. 14.	121	122	+ 2½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	2	Q	122⅜	122⅝	119⅞	121⅞	127	700
97	52	90 Jan. 2.	54 Mar. 4.	62½	65	+ 1½	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	9,073,600	.....	..	..	62½	64½	60½	64	80	845
45	37	47½ Jan. 25.	41 Jan. 4.	47	48	+ ½	Virginia Ry. & Power.	100	11,926,200	Oct. 20, '11.	1	SA	47	47	47	47	..	100
16	13	27¼ Feb. 20.	15 Jan. 17.	24	26	+ 8¾	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	24	24	22	24	..	395
70	51	84⅞ Mar. 22.	70 Jan. 8.	82	84	..	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Jan. 20, '12.	1¾	Q	83	84⅞	83	84⅞	..	250
18⅝	5⅝	7⅝ Feb. 8.	6 Jan. 4.	6⅜	6½	— ⅝	**Wabash**	100	53,200,200	.....	..	..	6¾	7	6¼	6¼	17	700
40⅝	14¼	19¾ Jan. 3.	16⅞ Jan. 2.	18¼	18½	— ⅞	Wabash pf.	100	30,200,200	.....	..	..	18¼	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	37⅞	1,900
177	139	151 Jan. 3.	143¼ Mar. 4.	144	147	..	Wells Fargo Express Co.	100	23,967,300	Jan. 15, '12.	5	SA	143	144½	143	144½	159⅛	62
66	48⅞	63 Mar. 23.	55¾ Jan. 9.	62⅜	63	+ 3	Western Maryland.	100	40,925,900	.....	..	..	61⅜	63	60	63	50	5,900
88¼	75	80¼ Mar. 20.	75 Jan. 9.	80	82	+ 2	Western Maryland pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '12.	1	Q	80¼	80¼	80	80	..	500
84½	71⅝	86¼ Jan. 18.	79 Jan. 2.	84¼	84⅝	+ ⅝	Western Union Telegraph.	100	99,736,300	Jan. 15, '12.	¾	Q	84⅜	84⅞	83½	84¼	72½	8,392
79	58⅝	79½ M

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

MOUNT MORRIS BANK

at the close of business on the 21st day of March, 1912:

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds, viz.:	
Public securities, market value..	$1,000.00
Other securities, market value....	24,875.00
Real estate owned.....	353,922.77
Mortgages owned.....	
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other collateral.....	156,165.19
Loans and discounts secured by other real estate collateral.....	1,566,642.42
Loans and discounts without collateral.....	856,085.47
Overdrafts.....	.80
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers.....	493,412.29
Specie.....	438,040.47
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks.....	49,513.00
Cash items.....	51,881.91
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest not entered.....	650.00
Total.....	$3,992,189.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	$250,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits.....	340,689.71
Unpaid dividends.....	66.00
Preferred deposits..... $156,995.87	
Deposits not preferred..3,102,054.19	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers..... 118,691.44	3,377,741.50
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Cashier's checks outstand..... $20,140.48	
Accrued interest entered..... 1,601.63	
Accrued interest not entered..... 1,650.00	23,692.11
Total.....	$3,992,189.32

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, M. SCHWAN, President, and LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier, of Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Laws as amended, and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 21st day of March, 1912, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

L. M. SCHWAN, President.
LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 23d day of March, 1912, before me.

W. R. LEWIS,
Notary Public, New York Co.; No. 76. Reg. No. 3,046.
[Seal of Notary.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COLUMBIA BANK

at the close of business on the 21st day of March, 1912.

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds, viz:	
Public securities, market value..	$1,010.00
Other securities, market value...	377,962.50
Real estate owned.....	100,066.00
Mortgages owned.....	87,355.52
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral.....	98,450.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.....	407,047.20
Loans and discounts without collateral.....	5,664,083.65
Overdrafts.....	1,174.33
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers.....	603,830.14
Specie.....	596,504.53
Legal tender notes and notes of National banks.....	593,695.00
Cash items.....	392,756.67
Other assets, viz:	
Furniture and fixtures.. $20,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered..... 7,598.60	27,598.60
Total.....	$8,946,034.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	$300,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits.....	799,856.31
Preferred deposits..... $50,501.71	
Deposits not preferred..7,463,672.93	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers.. 239,804.89	7,753,970.53
Other liabilities, viz:	
Cashier's checks outstanding..... $2,198.30	
Mortgages on real estate owned..... 75,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered..... 15,000.00	92,198.30
Total.....	$8,946,034.14

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: JOSEPH FOX, President, and WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier, of Columbia Bank, a bank located and doing business at 507 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chapter 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 21st day of March, 1912, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 23d day of March, 1912, before me.

GEO. STOLL, Notary Public, Westchester County, Certificate filed in New York County.
[Seal of Notary.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 21st day of March, 1912:

RESOURCES.

Public securities, market value..	$358,823.75
Other securities, market value...	50,380.56
Real estate owned.....	118,608.14
Mortgages owned.....	3,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral.....	26,812.40
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.....	1,973,264.83
Loans and discounts without collateral.....	6,157,520.25
Overdrafts.....	285.70
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers.....	1,191,121.57
Specie.....	2,321,590.14
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks.....	210,000.00
Cash items.....	597,277.44
Safe deposit vaults.... $36,500.00	
Furniture and fixtures. 12,422.50	
Accrued interest not entered..... 10,000.00	58,922.50
Total.....	$13,067,107.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	$500,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits.....	929,028.06
Unpaid dividends..... $25.00	
Reserved for taxes..... 4,519.45	4,544.45
Preferred deposits..... $526,587.19	
Deposits not preferred.9,418,706.69	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers..1,669,675.60	11,615,059.48
Cashier's checks outstanding..... $10,246.65	
Accrued interest entered..... 3,228.64	
Accrued interest not entered..... 5,000.00	18,475.29
Total.....	$13,067,107.28

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: WILLIAM C. DUNCAN, President, and FRANK HAMMOND, Cashier, of The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 402 Hudson Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Laws as amended, (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws, and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 21st day of March, 1912, as the day as of which such report shall be made.

WM. C. DUNCAN, President.
FRANK HAMMOND, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 23d day of March, 1912, before me.

RUDOLPH A. BAKER, Public of Kings County, No. 150. Certificate filed New York County, No. 2,325.
[Seal of Notary.] Notary

BANK STATEMENTS

All State Bank and Trust Company statements published in The New York Times will be inserted in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review next Monday.

The New York Times has a larger circulation among stockholders, bankers, brokers and investors and publishes more financial announcements than any other newspaper in the United States.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. *Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 23, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Albany So. 5s..	$1,302,000	2½§	S	M. & S.	95	99
*Am. Gas & El.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	82	86
*Do preferred	1,537,500	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	47	48
Am. Lt. & Trac	10,395,400	2½§	Q	Feb. 1, 12	299	300
Do preferred	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	107	108
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	.....	73	74½
Do 6% sum.pf	3,106,800	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	86¼	87½
Do 6% notes,'21	1,604,500	3	S	F. & A.	99½	100
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	V	V	V	22¼	24
Do preferred	2,180,000	V	V	V	69	..
Ariz. Power.....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	..	20
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	.....	55	60
Aub. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
Aug.-Alk. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	94
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	75	85
Do common..	2,250,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	25	32
Aug. R. & E. 5s, '40	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101⅓	..
Au., E. & C. R. 1st 5s, '41.	3,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	100⅝	101⅝
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	917,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	97½
Binghamton Ry 1st con. 5s, '31	V	V	V	V	98	100
Birm'ham R. & El. sub. 5s, '24	945,000	5	A	1924	104	..
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co.4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	92	93½
Buf. Cr't'n 1stδs	2,974,000	2½	Q	M. & N.	101½	..
Buff. Gen. El.5s	2,275,000	1½	Q	Dec 30, 11	90	96
B. & Lac. Tr. 5s	V	V	V	V	..	..
Buf. & L. E. tr. 1st and ref 5s of '36.....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	66	70
B. & Lockp. 5s.	V	V	V	V	99	100
B. & N. Falls E. L.& P. 1st5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	..
Butte E.&P.Co. Do preferred	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Mar 20,12	122	125
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.....	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 12	75	80
Capital Trac.. Do 1st 5s, '47	V	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 12	74½	76½
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	12,600,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	122¾	124¾
Charleston Con. R.,G.& E.($50)	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110⅞	110½
Do con. 5s,'99	1,100,000	..	S	M. & N.	96	98
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923.....	1,500,000	2	S	V	80	..
Chattan'ga Rys Do preferred	750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	97
Chattan'ga Rys 1st 5s, '56..	3,000,000	V	S	J. & J.	103	104
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E 1st 5s...	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr. 1, 12	78	45
Citz. L.H.&P.5s	1,857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Clev. El. Ill... Do preferred	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Clev. El. R 5s,'13	1,560,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	101½
C., Paines. & E. 1st 5s of '16..	V	V	V	V	125	128
Clevel'd Ry. 1st 5s, '31.....	V	V	V	V	108	..
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36..	4,955,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100½	101
Do common.. Do preferred	5,045,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	101½
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble..	2,454,000	2½	S	V	93½	95
Do unstamp..	2,000,000	V	Q	J., &c.	85	95
Con. Gas, E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	840,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	50	..
Con. Tr. of N.J. Do 1st 5s, '33.	10,782,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¾	102¼
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s.....	1,709,900	2½	S	J. & D.	101¾	..
Do preferred	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	90¼
Det. Edison Co.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 11	76½	77
Detroit & Flint	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104¾	105¼
Duluth Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s, 31.	6,674,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	96	98
Economy L.&P. 1st mtg. 5s,'56	3,750,000	6	Q	J.,A.,J.,O	93	95
Elec. Util. Cor. Do preferred	5,962,000	V	V	V	119⅝	..
Emp. Dist.El.Co	1,400,000	V	V	.....	92	..
Do preferred	1,103,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	..
Do 5s	1,621,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	30
Fed. L. & T.Co	2,250,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 12	25	87
Do preferred	1,500,000	V	V	V	84	..
Gas & El.Sec.Co	1,756,500	¾	M	Feb 20, 12	82½	82½
Do preferred	501,100	2½	S	M. & N.	88	86
Grand Rap. Ry. Co. 1st 5s, '16	1,250,000	2½	S	V	37	39
Guanaj.P. & E. Do preferred	1,000,000	V	V	V	79	81
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.....	1,140,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	100	102
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	40
Hud. R. E. P. 1st 5s, '44..	4,222,000	5	S	F. & A.	76	79
Ind. Un. Tr. Co. 1st 5s, '33....	V	V	V	V	105⅝	105½
Int. Ry. of Buf.. Buf. Div.5s,'31	4,706,000	3	S	F. & A.	104¾	..
Do deb.6s,'17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	100
I.,&O.Div.1st5s	800,000	3	S	M. & S.	99	100
B.&L.Div.1st5s	500,000	3½	S	J. & J.	104¼	105
B.&N.FD.1st5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104¼	105
Int. Trac. 4s,'49	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	70½	71½
receipts flat..	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	81⅝
J. C., H. & P.4s	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	96½
Joplin & Pit.Ry. 5s	9,543,080	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	19	20
Kan. C. R. & L. Do preferred	9,407,500	2½	S	M. & N.	50	50½
Do 1st 1.r. 5s	10,300,000	3	S	M. & N.	93½	94
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	J. & J.	96½	97½
K. C. Belt L. 6s	2,500,000	2	S	J. & J.	106¼	106½
K. C. Elv. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	76	79
Kan. C. West.5s	1,650,000	..	..	.....	82	84
K.C. Met. St.Ry. cn.ex.1st 5s,'13	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	98
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926...	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Knoxv. Tr. 5s..	824,000	2½	S	A. & O.	106	..
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	1,972,000	2½	S	A. & O.	105¼	..
Los A.G. & E.5s	2,920,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Memp. St. Ry. con. 5s, '45..	8,069,000	5	S	J. & J.	98	99
Mil. L., H. & T. 1st 5s of '80..	V	V	V	V	104½	105¼
Min.St.Ry.6s,'13	600,000	3	S	M. & N.	102	103
Mobile Electric Do preferred	950,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15, 12	92½	95
Do 5s, '46.....	645,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	90
Muskogee G. & E. pf.....	1,686,000	V	V	V	..	..
Nash. Ry. & L. Do preferred	1,149,300	1¾	Q	Mar 15,11	95	97½
Do con. 5s,'53	4,000,000	¾	Q	Jan.	95	97½
Do ref. 5s, '58	2,500,000	V	V	V	95	103½
N.-Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s...	4,054,000	5	S	J. & J.	96½	97½
N. Y. & Q. El. con. 5s, 1945..	1,945,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	..
N.Y. & Q. G.Co. 1st 5s.....	2,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	103
Nor. Union Gas 5s of '27.....	V	V	V	V	98	100
Ogden Gas, '45...	1,922,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	102
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '29.....	10,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Omaha Gas 6s..	4,910,000	2½	S	M. & N.	84½	86½
Pacific G. & E. Do deb. 6s,'37	V	V	V	V	..	..
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15, 12	91	92
Portl'd G.& C.5s	3,404,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
St. Paul G. Lt. gen. 5s, 1944..	3,439,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98⅛	99
Stand. Gas & El. Co. 1st 5s..	1,200,000	2	S	J. & D.	72½	75½
N.Hud.Co Ry.5s	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	10⅝	13
Nor. Id. & Mon. Do preferred	4,000,000	..	..	.....	..	57
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..
No. Ont. L.& P. Do preferred	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	..
Do 1st 6s, '31	V	V	V	V	17	22
Nor. St. Power. Do preferred	V	V	V	V	60	66
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	4,033,300	..	..	.....	82	90
Okla. Ry. 5s....	3,638,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	36	37
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	91
Ont. P. stock...	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Ontario Pow. 5s	6,814,000	2½	S	V	97	99
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945...	8,119,000	V	S	V	47½	49
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s,'28	6,949,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	95½
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	1,556,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95½
Phoenix (Penn.) Gas & El. col. tr. 5s of '51..	1,657,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30..	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes,'13	V	V	V	V	69	75
Port. Gen. El.5s	8,220,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
Pot'm'c El. Pw'r con. mtg.5s,'36	4,273,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
Do 1st 5s,'29	7,640,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¾	102¼
Pub. S. Cor.ctfs	4,391,000	2½	S	J. & D.	108	108½
Pub. Util. Cor. Do preferred	1,700,000	2½	S	Dec 30, 11	107½	108¾
Reno. R. & L.Co. Do preferred	19,970,440	1½	Q	Jan.	45	50
Roch. Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1912...	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan.	47½	48½
Roch. Ry. pf.. Do 1st con 5s of '30.....	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan.	77½	79
Do 2d 5s, '83.	V	V	V	V	100½	..
Roch Ry. & L.5s	2,000,000	2½	V	V	91¾	93
Same bond, exempt N. Y.	3,862,500	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 12	100½	102½
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45....	2,700,000	5	S	A. & O.	104¾	..
Rockld.L.& P.5s	1,500,000	5	S	A. & O.	102	..
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	9,401,000	2½	..	J. & J.	100½	102
St. Jos.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P.5s.	V	V	V	V	101	102½
Sagn. Val. Tr.5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	86
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s.....	1,702,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
San Diego Con. G.& E.1st5s,'39	2,450,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23.....	1,600,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 12	96½	98½
Scranton El. 5s	2,230,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Scran. Ry. ($50) Do pf. ($50)	2,000,000	..	Q	Jan. 2, 12	60	70
Do cv. 5s,'32	1,500,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. Co. con. 5s, '20....	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	7,271,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s....	3,623,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	94½	96½
So. Cal. Ed'nCo. Do 5s.....	6,500,000	2½	V	F. & A.	98	95
South'n Pow. 5s	7,200,000	2½	V	V	71	72
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.	9,336,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L.F.L.5s, '26	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	101
Superior W.,L.& P. 1st 4s, 1931.	4,035,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
*Stand. G. & E. Syrac. Rap. Tr. Do preferred	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Do 5s of '48.	V	V	V	V	70	75
Tampa El. 1st5s	932,500	2½	S	J. & J.	97	40
Tex. Trac. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Tri-City R. & L. Do preferred	9,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	95	95½
Union R. R., G. & E. pf.....	5,250,000	6	A	J.,A.,J.,O	89	91
Unit. Elec. N.J. 4s, '49.....	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s....	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	95¾
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) inc. 4s.	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	64¼	64½
UG &E ofN.J.5s	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 12	97½	101
United Util. Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	28	101
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s,'41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	10,845,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	96½
Wash. Alex. & Mt. V. Ry. 5s..	2,450,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	95
Wash., Balt. & A. 1st 5s.....	6,000,000	V	V	V	83¾	84½
Wash. R. & El. Do preferred	5,500,000	1	Q	Mar 1, 12	75⅞	76
Do con. 4s,'51	8,500,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 11	92	92½
Wash.-Va. Ry., Do preferred	10,244,000	2½	S	J. & D.	88	86¾
W. Penn. Rys. 5s of '31.....	1,378,000	2	S	M. & S.	58	..
West'n Power.. Do 6% cum.pf	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	73	..
West. St. G.& E. Do preferred	V	V	V	V	100	101
Wilkesbarre G. & E. 1st 5s,'55	14,670,000	6	..	Jan. 1, 12	56	58
	6,000,000	6	..	.....	60	65
	3,503,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	95	97½
	1,800,000	V	V	V	103	104½
	2,450,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	95
	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83¾	84½
	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	75⅞	76
	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	92½
	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	88	86¾
	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	58	..
	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	73	..
	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
	5,508,490	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¾	101¼
	V	2	Q	Apr 15, 12	88¼	88¼
	2,600,000	V	V	V	85¾	110⅝
	2,860,000	2½	V	M. & N.	110¼	7
	5,000,000	V	V	V	..	
	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 23, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Nor. Elec. St. Ry. Co. 1st 5s	1,200,000	2	..	J. & D.	72½	75½
N.Hud.Co Ry.5s	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	10⅝	13
Nor. Id. & Mon. Do preferred	4,000,000	..	..	.....	..	57
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..
No. Ont. L.& P. Do preferred	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	..
Do 1st 6s, '31	V	V	V	V	17	22
Nor. St. Power. Do preferred	V	V	V	V	60	66
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	4,033,300	..	..	.....	82	90
Okla. Ry. 5s....	3,638,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	36	37
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	91
Ont. P. stock...	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Ontario Pow. 5s	6,814,000	V	S	V	97	99
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945...	8,119,000	V	S	V	47½	49
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s,'28	6,949,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	95½
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	1,556,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95½
Phoenix (Penn.) Gas & El. col. tr. 5s of '51..	1,657,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30..	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes,'13	V	V	V	V	69	75
Port. Gen. El.5s	8,220,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
Pot'm'c El. Pw'r con. mtg.5s,'36	4,273,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
Do 1st 5s,'29	7,640,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¾	102¼
Pub. S. Cor.ctfs	4,391,000	2½	S	J. & D.	108	108½
Pub. Util. Cor. Do preferred	1,700,000	2½	S	Dec 30, 11	107½	108¾
Reno. R. & L.Co. Do preferred	19,970,440	1½	Q	Jan.	45	50
Roch. Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1912...	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan.	47½	48½
Roch. Ry. pf.. Do 1st con 5s of '30.....	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan.	77½	79
Do 2d 5s, '83.	V	V	V	V	100½	..
Roch Ry. & L.5s	2,000,000	2½	V	V	91¾	93
Same bond, exempt N. Y.	3,862,500	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 12	100½	102½
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45....	2,700,000	5	S	A. & O.	104¾	..
Rockld.L.& P.5s	1,500,000	5	S	A. & O.	102	..
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	9,401,000	2½	..	J. & J.	100½	102
St. Jos.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P.5s.	V	V	V	V	101	102½
Sagn. Val. Tr.5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	86
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San Diego Con. G.& E.1st5s,'39	2,450,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
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Scranton El. 5s	2,230,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Scran. Ry. ($50) Do pf. ($50)	2,000,000	..	Q	Jan. 2, 12	60	70
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Seattle Ltg. 5s.	7,271,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s....	3,623,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	94½	96½
So. Cal. Ed'nCo. Do 5s.....	6,500,000	2½	V	F. & A.	98	95
South'n Pow. 5s	7,200,000	2½	V	V	71	72
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Superior W.,L.& P. 1st 4s, 1931.	4,035,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
*Stand. G. & E. Syrac. Rap. Tr. Do preferred	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Do 5s of '48.	V	V	V	V	70	75
Tampa El. 1st5s	932,500	2½	S	J. & J.	97	40
Tex. Trac. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Tri-City R. & L. Do preferred	9,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	95	95½
Union R. R., G. & E. pf.....	5,250,000	6	A	J.,A.,J.,O	89	91
Unit. Elec. N.J. 4s, '49.....	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s....	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	95¾
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) inc. 4s.	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	64¼	64½
UG &E ofN.J.5s	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 12	97½	101
United Util. Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	28	101
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s,'41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	10,845,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	96½
Wash. Alex. & Mt. V. Ry. 5s..	2,450,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	95
Wash., Balt. & A. 1st 5s.....

WHEAT STRENGTHENS ON NEW CROP FEARS

Trends Slowly Upward as Argentine Shipments Swell and India Promises Heavy Yield.

CORN AND OATS GO HIGHER

Cotton Makes Slight Response to Cold and Rain Alarms—Provisions Waver at Week End.

The wheat market during the past week has shown a gain of about 1@1½c a bushel, with a very limited volume of trade. Prices at the end of the week were quite steady, reflecting a little increase in the demand for export for red wheat at the seaboard, and the New York market showed a larger gain than the interior market. There was no broad developments, rather a narrow movement on technical conditions, with a slow net improvement.

The demand for red wheat at the seaboard was not important, but with stocks already small the development of any demand served to give a better tone and a more confident feeling. The improvement in the demand was credited to the fact that the long delay in the Argentine shipment of wheat has left the European market comparatively bare of spot supplies, while the quality of the first arrivals of Argentine wheat has been rather inferior.

The Argentine, however, is beginning to ship wheat in large volume. The shipments the last week were heavy, amounting to nearly 5,000,000 bushels, and the indications for the world's exports were for the largest weekly shipment of the crop year. But this is not wheat on the spot abroad, and there is likely to be a demand for prompt shipment stuff until the largest movement arrives at the point of demand. The question as to when this demand will be satisfied is somewhat uncertain, but it is reasonable to expect that the demand will be in evidence for some little time further.

Many think that the speculative control in Chicago is powerful enough to force another important bull deal in the wheat market before the influence of the new crop condition becomes effective. The conditions of the new crop are still a rather unknown problem. The reports from soft Winter wheat States show complaints, but on the other hand the reports from the hard Winter States are full of promise. The crop has had a remarkable supply of moisture this year and has been marvelously well covered by snow. The conditions in this respect have been different from the conditions the past few years. The month of March has given plenty of moisture throughout the entire belt, so that when the Spring growing season opens there will be an ample supply in the ground for the development of the grain crops as well as the grass crop. The situation is so mixed that efforts to forecast are not numerous and as a result speculation is at a comparatively low ebb and largely of a technical character.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The corn market has made a strong rally this week, with prices up 2c to 2½c per bushel. The advance in the market has found general support, although at the high figures on Saturday there seemed to be evidence of considerable profit taking. The conditions in the market have changed technically to some extent, and the demand for corn for speculative account evidently improved. The receipts of corn fell off in quite a marked way at Western points, which was evidently due to the weather conditions, which affected the movement of all grains. The interior demand for corn was reported rather quiet, but the distribution as a whole keeps excellent. The foreign demand for corn has dropped to a minimum, due to a beginning of Argentine shipments from the new crop at an extraordinarily early date. It is seldom that the Argentine shipments commence in any volume until about the 1st of May, and some years even later.

OATS.—The oats market has continued to hold very persistently to the bull side. Reactions in other grain have had but little effect on the oats market. Prices have softened a little, but there has been no pressure, and the market has quickly recovered from the low point. The question of late Spring is beginning to be a factor of some little importance. The cold, stormy weather of the last week has practically prevented any advancement of Spring work, and with the last week in March at hand the time is rapidly approaching when the question of late seeding may be an important factor. Western receipts for the week showed decrease, partly due to the weather condition, while the shipments of oats into distribution increased.

PROVISIONS.

Trading in hog products was quite active last week, with the market developing decided strength and advancing to the highest figures of the season, suffering a little reaction at the close of the week. The upward movement of values was due largely to a steady decrease in the movement of live hogs and a steady falling off in the packing. The receipts the last week were small, due partly to the weather, but the trade has been confident that the decrease was also due in part to the decrease in the country supply of hogs, owing to the enormous marketing the last Winter. Live hogs have advanced rapidly with the lighter movement, and prevailing quotations are somewhat in excess of last year, while the price of forward deliveries of product are considerably over last year. The advance in the price of hogs is still disappointing, with the prevailing quotations for feedstuffs. Stocks of product are heavy, however, and reports from Chicago claim that the storage question is very serious. Difficulty is reported in getting room, yet this has not proved a factor in the market to any important extent, as the opinion has been expressed that the supplies will be needed if the Summer crop of hogs prove as light as many have predicted, owing to the high price of feedstuffs and unsatisfactory results from feeding operations.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The tendency of the market during the last week was toward slightly lower levels. It was noticeable that support, excepting in the near positions, had been withdrawn and, due to occasional liquidation by speculative holders, a sagging of prices occurred. News developments have not inspired activity or animation to the trade and generally a waiting policy is still pursued. The advance in lard to about the high levels of the season met with only a limited response, although it was the consensus of opinion that the consuming inquiry for the better grades of oil had been favorably affected by the upturn. Crude oil was offered more liberally and a fair business transpired at times, with small concessions granted. This tended to result in a larger volume of hedging pressure and while the basis is not entirely satisfactory, it is nearer the normal for such operations than for some time.

COTTON.

With a contraction in the volume of trading and a disappointing response to news developments susceptible to a bullish interpretation, the list sagged during the greater part of the week, although the losses at the close were trivial. Evidently the in and out operations of leading spot interests and others in control of the situation with a determination to support values on the recessions of importance, but their obvious willingness to reduce their holdings as opportunity affords itself on the bulges, has not served to augment enthusiasm on the part of outside interests. When unfavorable weather news was promulgated or domestic trade accounts assumed a roseate aspect or labor conditions abroad seemed on the verge of settlement, the resiliency of values was insignificant. This led to scattered liquidation of trading longs, and has resulted in a more mixed sentiment.

Of course, factors were not all on one side during the week, and it is indubitable that there is disappointment manifest because of the prolongation of the foreign labor difficulties while there have been several periods of favorable weather. These features were unquestionably against the constructive side of values, but seemingly the trade was not prepared to see a lowering of levels, and consequently the failure of higher prices to materialize has been the subject of discussion and the cause of some modification of views. Withal, however, conservative interests are quite emphatic in their expressions that events have not been unusual; the market simply adjusting itself to a situation where the weather vicissitudes will be more influential in the shaping of values than the question of demand, unless the latter should change materially and suddenly.

To Saturday, the cotton belt had enjoyed somewhat more favorable weather, but at the end of the week heavy precipitation was again noted in various sections where there has been an overabundance of moisture and where clear and warm weather is desired. There has been a diminution in the volume of complaints received from the Eastern States, but it is quite generally realized that with each period of delay experienced from now until planting season, the feature of the lateness of the crop becomes more important. The dispatches received from the planting sections, however, are not denoting general pessimism, and from Texas the accounts are in the main encouraging. A larger business in fertilizer has been reported by various distributing agencies recently, but this is not surprising, as it was not to be expected that the dilatory and sluggish buying by farmers would be continued.

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

Total Sales Week Ended March 23, $16,803,000.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s.....	87	87	87	3
Alb & Susq. 3½s.....	92¼	92¼	92¼	10
Allis-Chalmers 5s.....	64½	60½	63⅝	367
Am. Ag. Chem. 5s.....102½	102¼	102⅝	30	
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s...	98	98	98	1
Am. Cotton Oil 5s.....	95	94¾	95	7
Am. Hide & Leather 6s.	99¾	99¼	99⅜	10
Am. Smelt. Secur. 6s...103¾	103⅜	103⅜	230	
Am. T. & T. col. 4s....	91¼	90¾	91	27
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s...116	115¼	115⅝	281	
Am. Tobacco 4s.....	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	6
Am. Tob. 4s, tr. rcts....	95⅜	95¼	95¼	4
Am. Tobacco 6s.....120⅝	120⅛	120⅛	14	
Am. Writing Paper 5s..	88¾	88¼	88⅜	21
Ann Arbor 4s.....	80	80	80	3
Armour 4½s	80	80	80	3
Armour 4½s	92¼	91⅞	91⅞	125
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s..	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜	179½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s..	91¼	91	91¼	3
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝	16
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s..108¼	108¼	108¼	104	
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960	103¼	102	103¼	1,111
A., T. & S. F. conv. 5s.109½	107⅜	109½	239	
A., T. & S. F.; T. S. L. 4s	93½	93¼	93¼	1
At. & Birm. 4s.....	88	88	88	10
Atlantic Coast Line 4s.	95¾	95¼	95¼	51
Atl. C. L. & N. 4s.....	94½	94¼	94¼	152
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s...	98¼	98	98	108
Balt. & O. gold 4s, reg.	98¼	98¼	98¼	2
Balt. & Ohio prior 3½s.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	134
B. & O., P. L. E. & West Va. 4s.....	91⅜	91¾	91¾	5
B. & O. S.W. 3½s tr. rcts	91¼	91¼	91¼	20
B. & O.-P.,J. & M. 3½s.	88	88	88	2
Bethlehem Steel 5s....	93¾	93½	93½	88
Brooklyn R. T. 4s.....	87⅜	86⅝	87¼	455
Brooklyn R. T. 5s.....	106¼	105½	106¼	6
B'way & 7th Av. 5s...104	103⅜	103⅜	13	
Bklyn. Union Gas 5s...107¼	107¼	107¼	13	
Bklyn. Union Gas 5s.....102½	102½	102½	1	
Bush Terminal 4s.....	89¼	89½	89½	2
Carolina Central 4s....	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s...	96	95¾	96	57
Can. Southern 1st 5s..101¾	101⅜	101⅜	11	
Can. Southern 2d 5s....100⅝	100¼	100¼	8	
Cent. Branch Ry. 4s...	91½	91½	91½	1
Cent. New Eng. 1st 5s...109¾	109½	109½	13	
Cent. Leather 5s.....	95½	95	95⅜	183
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s....	96½	96½	96¾	5
Cent. Vermont 4s.....	92¼	91¾	91¾	7
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s.101½	101	101	36	
Ches. & O. con. 5s. reg.110	110	110	3	
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s..	93	93	93	76
Chi. & Alton 3½s....	63	62½	63	23
Chi. & Alton 3s.....	72	72	72	6
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s....	96⅜	95¾	95¾	179
C., B. & Q. joint 4s....	97	96⅝	96⅞	400
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	96⅜	96½	96½	3
C., B. & Q. Ill. 4s.....	99½	99½	99½	10
C., B. & Q. Ill. 3½s....	87½	87½	87½	10
C., B. & Q., Den. 4s...100	100	100	2	
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s..	98¾	98¾	98¾	2
C., B. & Q., Iowa 4s..	99½	99½	99¼	3
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s.....101¼	101	101¼	35	
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s..124½	124½	124½	1	
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s..	80	80	80	10
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s.....113¾	113¾	113¾	1	
Chi., Ind. & L. 6s....	128	128	128	5
Chi. Gt. Western 4s....	81½	81¼	81¼	21
C.,M. & S. P. gen. 3½s 86½	85⅞	86¼	25	
C., M. & S. P. gen. 4s. 98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	42	
C., M. & S. P. 4s. 1934 92	91⅞	92	21	
C., M. & St. P. 6s...113¼	113¼	113¼	4	
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	106⅝	106¼	106¼	27
C., M. & P. Sd. 4s....	94	94	94	62
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s. 86¼	86¼	86½	7	
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s..	98	97¾	97¾	61
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s..	72⅜	71⅞	72⅜	615
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s..	80⅞	80½	80½	137
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s..123¼	123¼	123¼	4	
Chino Copper 6s.....	125	120½	123	16
Cin., Day. & I. 5s....	104	104	104	4
C., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s.	97	97	97	7
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	92⅞	92½	92⅞	3
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	4
C., C., C. & St. L., C. W. & M. 4s. 1st 5s..	91	91	91	1
Clev., L. & W. 1st 5s..110½	110½	110½	10	
Col. Industrial 5s.....	74	73½	74	9
Col. Midland 1st 4s....	49½	47½	47½	3
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s.100	100	100	2	
Col. & Southern 1st 4s.	97¼	97¼	97¼	10
Col. & South. ref. 4½s.	97¼	97¼	97¼	6
Col. & 9th Av. 5s.....	103	103	103	5
Cuban-Am. Sugar 6s..	97	97	97	3
Dallas & Waco 5s.....108¾	108¾	105¾	2	
Del. & H. llen eq. 4½s.101½	101½	101½	1	
Del. & H. cv. 4s.....	98¾	98	98	32
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s..	99⅝	99¼	99⅜	30
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s.	89	88⅝	88⅝	193
Den. & R. G. con. 4s.	89½	89	89	6
Det. Edison 5s.....102½	102¼	101⅞	6	
Det. M. & T. & Ft. D. 4s..	78¾	78¾	78¾	4
Det. R. Tunnel 4½s.100	99⅞	100	7	
Det. United Ry. 4½s..	79½	79	79¼	31
Det. & Mack. gold 4s.	90	90	90	1
Distillers' Securities...	75½	74⅝	75½	154
Du Pont Powder 4½s.	91¾	90⅝	90⅝	190
Erie 1st con. 7s.....	118	118	118	2
Erie Con. 4s.....	89½	88⅝	89	64
Erie Gen. 4s, reg.....	88	88	88	2
Erie gen. 4s.....	79¼	78⅞	78⅞	37
Erie conv. 4s, A.....	90½	90	90	124
Erie conv. 4s, B.....	79⅝	78⅜	79¼	520
Erie Penn. col. 4s....	89½	89⅜	89⅝	6
Fre., E. & M. v. 6s..127¼	127¼	127¼	2	
Fla. East Coast 4½s.	97½	97½	97½	19
Fla. East Coast 5s. 111¾	111¾	111¾	1	
Gal., H. & H. 5s.....	99½	99½	99½	1
General Motors 6s.....100⅜	100⅜	100¼	75	
Great North. ref. 4½s.101¼	101	101	26	
Georgia & Ala. 5s..106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	1	
Green Bay & W. deb.B 12	11	12	65	
Havana Elec. 5s.....	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	7
Houston & Tex. gen. 4s 95¼	95¼	95¼	3	
Illinois Cent. ref. 4s.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	14
Ill. C., Louis Div. 3½s. 86	86	86	1	
Interborough R. T. 5s.104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	27	
Inter.-Met. 4½s	83⅜	83	83	399
Int. Navigation 5s....	80½	80¼	80½	12
Int. Paper cv. 5s.....	91¼	88¼	88⅞	3
Inter. Steam Pump 5s.	92⅝	92½	92½	15
Iowa Central 1st 5s..101½	101½	101½	2	
Iowa Central 1st 5s..101½	101¼	101½	2	
Kan. & Mich. 1st 4s..	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	1
Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s...	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s..	80½	80	80	31
Kan. City South. 5s...	99¾	99¼	99⅜	33
Kan. City South. 3s...	73½	72¾	72¾	1
Kentucky Cent. 4s.....	94½	94½	94½	8
Knoxville & Ohio 6s..114	114	114	4	
Laclede Gas L. 1st 5s..102¾	102	102	3	
Laclede Gas L. ref. 5s.101⅝	101	101⅝	20	
Lake Shore 3½s.....	88¼	88¼	88¼	8
Lake Shore 3½s, reg..	88	88	88	10
Lake Shore 4s, 1931....	94	93¾	93¾	74
Lake Shore 4s, 1931....	93¼	93¼	93⅜	49
Lack. Steel 5s, 1915....	91⅝	91	91	15
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923....	95½	95¼	95½	12
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950....	78	78	78	2
Lgh. Val. of N. Y. 4½s.106	105¼	105¼	8	
Liggett & Myers 7s.....121	120⅝	120⅞	40	
Liggett & Myers 5s....	94⅞	94¼	94¼	268
Liggett & M. 5s, reg..	95	94⅞	94⅞	18
Long Island gen. 4s....	94	94	94	2
Long Island ref. 4s....	97	96⅝	96⅝	11
Lo. & Jeff. Bridge 4s..	91¼	91¼	91¼	5
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s.117	117	117	5	
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s 90½	90⅛	90	49	
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s 92¾	92¾	92¾	47	
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s.110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	1	
Mer. Marine 4½s.... 67⅞	67	67⅞	178	
Met. St. Ry. gen. 5s....102	102	102	1	
Met. St. Ry. 5s, t. r...103⅝	103	103¼	62	
Met. St. Ry. adj. in. 5s, w. i.....	57¾	56⅜	57¾	324
Met. St. Ry. ref. 4s,w.i. 81¾	81¼	81¼	117	
Met. St. Ry. ref. 4s,t.r. 62¼	62¼	62¼	3	
Met. St. Ry. ref. 4s, t. r. stamped	61	61	61	10
Mich. State Tel. 5s....	100	100	100	1
M. & St. L. con. 5s....101½	101½	101¼	5	
M., St. P. & S. S. M.4s 97¾	97¾	97¾	1	
Minn., St. L. ref. 4s...	64	61½	62¾	21
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s....	96	95½	95⅝	8½
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s....109¾	109¾	109¾	8	
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s, tax ex.....	95¾	95¾	95¾	8
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s....	82½	81½	81½	15½
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s..	78¾	78¾	78¾	4
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s..101¼	101	101½	2	
Mo., K. & T. 4½s.. 88¼	88¼	88¼	2	
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s....108	108	108	6	
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s... 8	87⅝	87⅝	59½	
Mo. Pacific 4s.....	73¼	74⅜	74⅜	21
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920...	99½	99¼	99¼	4
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917....100¾	100	100	5	
Mobile & O. gen. 4s...	87¾	87¾	87¾	1
Mobile & O. new 6s....120¾	120¾	120¾	1	
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s....101¼	101¼	101¼	3	
N., C. & St. L. 1st 7s..104	104	104	1	
Nat. R. R. Mex. 4½s.. 99	99	99	1	
Nat. Rys. of M. 4½s.. 91¼	90⅝	90⅝	20	
N. O. Ry. & L. 4½s... 87½	86	87¼	4	
N. Y. Air Brake 6s.... 98½	97¾	98½	4	
New O., M. & C. 5s.... 93	93	93	12	
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s. 87⅝	87¼	87⅜	57	
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s.... 93½	93½	93½	5	
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s 83¼	83	83	55	
N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s, reg. 81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	1	
N. Y. C. M. C. col. 3½s, registered 78¾	78¼	78¼	1	
N.Y.,C. & St. L. 1st 4s 99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	8	
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s, registered 99	99	99	1	
N. Y. C. & St. L. deb. 4s 90¼	90	90	32	
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 5s 88½	88⅝	88½	40	
N.Y. G., E. L. & P. 5s.104¼	103¾	103⅝	31	
N. Y., L. & W. 4s.....113¾	113¾	113¾	2	
N.Y.,N.H. & H. con. 6s.132	131¾	132	39	
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. 6s reg.....	131½	131½	1¼	
N.Y.,N.H. & H. cv. 3½s 93½	92¾	93½	237	
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-conv. 4s, 1956.....	92¾	92¾	92¾	1
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. 5s.....	102¼	102¼	102¼	5
N. Y. Railways ref. 4s. 81¼	80⅝	81	268	
N. Y. Railways, adj. 5s. 58	55⅝	56	673	
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s.103½	103½	103½	1	
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.... 99¼	99¼	99¼	110	
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s. 94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	6	
N. Y. Telephone 4½s..100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	51	
Norf. & West. con. 4s. 99	98¼	99	43	
Norf. & Wn. conv. 4s.110⅝	109⅛	109⅜	100	
N. & W. conv. 4s, sub. rcts. 1st paid.....	108⅜	108	108⅜	5
N. & W. conv. 4s, sub. rcts. full paid.....	108⅜	108¼	108¼	58½
Northern Pacific 4s.....106	99⅝	99⅝	140½	
Northern Pacific 3s.... 70	69⅜	69⅝	81½	
Oregon R. & N. 4s.....	95¼	95¼	95¼	2
Oregon Short Line 6s..113¼	113	113½	10	
Oregon S. L. con. 5s..111	111	111	1	
Oregon S. L. ref. 4s....	94¾	94¾	94⅞	24
Ore. & Wash. ref. 4s..	92½	92½	92½	28
Pacific Coast 5s.....	103½	103½	103½	4
Pacific Tel., & Tel. 5s.103⅝	103¼	103¼	69	
Pacific of Mo. 1st 4s.	96	96	96	1
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1912..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	22
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1915..	97⅝	97½	97½	116
Penn. gtd. 4½s.....	103⅞	103½	103⅝	21
Penn. gtd. 4½s, reg....	103	103	103	2
Penn. gtd. g. 4s.....	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	3
Penn. 4, 1948.....	103	102½	103	21
P. Lorillard 7s.....	122	121⅝	121⅞	27
P. Lorillard 5s.....	95½	94¾	95¼	172½
P. Lorillard 5s, reg....	95¾	95¾	95¾	½
Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s..101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1	
Peo. & Eastern 1st 4s..	91¼	91¼	91¼	2
Peo. & Eastern inc. 4s.	38	37	37	15
Phil., Balt. & W. 4s...102	102	102	3	
Public Service s. f. 5s..	94¼	93¼	94¼	202
Reading gen. 4s.....	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	109
Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s.....	97½	97½	97½	3
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940...	91½	90⅝	91	54
Rio G. & West. 1st 4s..	86½	86	86¼	7
Rio G. & W. col. 4s....	81	80	81	10
Rock I., A. & L. 4½s...	92¼	92¼	92¼	2
St. J. & Grand I. 4s....	88¼	88¼	88¼	5
St. L. & A. 2d 6s.....	119½	119½	119½	2
St. Louis, I. M. & S. gen. 5s	106	105¾	106	11
St. L., I. M. & S. ref. 4s	82	81	81	15
St. Louis, I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s.....	83½	83¼	83½	4
St. L., R. M. & P. 5s..	80½	80	80	33
St. Louis & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	1
St. Louis & San F. Ry. gen. 5s	107½	107½	107½	1
St. Louis & San F. Ry. ref. 4s	80	80	80	22
St. Louis & San F. Ry. gen. 5s	88½	88	88¼	47
St. L. S. W. 4s.....	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
St. L. S. W. con. 4s..	81⅝	81¼	81⅝	135
St. Paul & Duluth 5s..	92¾	92¾	92¾	1
St. P. & Sioux City 6s.111	111	111	3	
St. P., M. & M. 4½s.105¼	105	105	3	
St. Fe., P. & P. 1st 5s.110	110	110	1	
San A. & A. Pass. 4s..	86½	86½	86½	14
Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s.	79½	79½	79½	51
Seaboard A. L. ref. 4s.	81½	81½	81½	5
So. Ry. & O. col. 5s..	107¼	106¾	106¾	1
So. Pacific col. 4s....	92¼	91¾	92¼	78
So. Pacific conv. 4s....	96⅜	96	96	445
So. Pacific ref. 4s....	95½	94⅞	95	68½
So. P. S. F. Term. 4s..	91½	91	91¼	6
So. Railway 1st 5s.....108	107⅝	108	73	
So. Railway gen. 4s....	79⅝	79⅜	79¼	233
So. Ry. & O. col. 4s. 87¾	87½	87½	7	
Standard Milling 5s....	88	88	88	1
Tenn. C. & I., gen. 5s.103½	103½	103½	1	
Tenn. C. & I., Birm. Div. 6s	104	104	104	1
Texas Co. conv. 6s....	98¼	98	98¼	16
Term. A. St. L. ref. 4s. 95	95	95	6	
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s....109¾	109¾	109¾	6	
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 50	50	50	2	
Third Av. ref. 4s.....	84¾	84½	84¾	183
Third Av. adj. 5s.....	76¼	76	76	130
Third Av. 4s, tr. r....	79	79	79	1
Third Av. 4s, t. r. sta.	77½	77¼	77¼	7
Tol., St L. & W. 4s...	65	63	63	6
Tri-City 5s.....	97⅞	97¾	97¾	24
U. El. Rys. L. inc. 6s.	83½	82	83½	72
U. El. Rys. L. 4½s....	90¼	89½	90⅜	19
Union B. & P. 5s.....	94½	94½	94½	2
Un. B. & P. 5s, sta....	94½	94½	94½	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s...100⅝	100⅝	100⅞	104½	
U. Pac. 1st ref. 4s, reg. 99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1	
Union Pacific conv. 4s..108	102⅝	102⅞	438	
Union Pacific ref. 4s... 97½	97½	97½	51	
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s... 66⅜	66½	66½	27	
U. S. Leather 6s..... 101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1	
U. N. J. R. & Canal 4s.101½	101½	101½	1	
U. S. Realty & I. 5s.... 89	89	89	3	
U. S. Rubber 6s.....104⅝	104½	104½	43	
U. S. Steel 5s.....103	102⅝	102⅞	498	
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.....103	103	103	½	
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s....100½	100¼	100¼	61	
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s.... 96	96	96	15	
Va. S. W. con. 5s.... 97¼	97½	97½	1	
Wabash 1st 5s.....107⅞	107	107	8	
Wabash 2d 5s..... 100	99	100	49	
Wabash ref. 4s..... 57¼	57	57¼	147	
Wabash eq. s. f. 5s....100	100	100	1	
Wab., Det. & Chi. 5s....106½	106½	106½	3	
Wab., Pitts. Ter. 1st 4s, Cent. Trust ctfs..	88⅝	88½	88⅝	22
Wab., Pitts. Ter. 1st 4s, col. tr. ctfs.....	89¼	89¼	89¼	1
Wab., Pitts. Ter. 2d 4s.	1	1	1	1
Wab., Pitts. Ter. 2d 4s, trust rcts.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	10
Westchester Light 5s....103	103	103	18	
West Shore 4s.....100½	100	100	37	
West Shore 4s, reg.... 98½	98	98½	13½	
Western Maryland 4s.. 88½	88	88¼	21	
Wn. N. Y. & P. gen. 4s 87¾	87¼	87¼	2	
Western Electric 5s...103	103	103	18	
West. Elec. & Mfg. 5s. 94½	94¼	94¼	89	
W. U. Tel. 1st. r. est. 4½s. 90¼	90¼	90¼	17	
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s.102½	102½	102⅞	18	
W. & Lake E. con. 4s. 84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	4	
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s.... 93½	93¼	93½	20	
Wilkes. & Eastern 5s..100½	100½	100½	3	
Total sales.....			$16,409,00	

United States Government Bonds.

Panama 3s.....102¼	102	102¼	37½	
Panama 3s, reg.....102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	2½	
Total sales.....			$40,000	

Foreign Government Bonds.

Japanese 4½s.....	93¼	93	93¼	16
Japanese 4½s, 2d Ser.	92¼	92¼	92¼	10
Rep. of Cuba 5s.....103¼	103¼	103¼	6	
Sao Paulo 5s.....	97⅝	97⅝	97¾	7
U. S. of Mexico 5s...	96½	90½	96½	3
Total sales.....			$42,000	

State Securities.

N. Y. 4s, 1961.....102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	9	
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1960, r.102	102	102	30	
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961..102½	102½

MARK RAPID GROWTH IN SMALL FACTORIES

Census Bureau Figures Indicate Great Diversification In Less Important Industries.

INCREASE IN WAGE EARNERS

Since 1899 the Number Employed In Factories Has Almost Doubled, Now Including 14 Per Cent. of Population.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The relative importance of the leading manufacturing industries in the United States, each having a gross value of products of $100,000,000 or more, is shown in a statement issued to-day by Director Durand of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor. It was prepared under the supervision of William M. Steuart, Chief Statistician for Manufactures, and is preliminary to an advance bulletin now in press, covering the ten years 1899-1909.

The statement points out that the number of wage earners and the value added by manufacture are, on the whole, a better measure of the relative importance of manufacturing industries than the gross value of products.

The slaughtering and meat-packing industry, which ranks first in gross value of products, and the flour-mill and grist-mill industry, which ranks fifth in that respect, both hold a comparatively low rank with regard to number of wage earners and value added by manufacture. The blast-furnace industry, the smelting and refining of copper, the manufacture and refining of sugar and molasses, the manufacture of butter and cheese and condensed milk, the refining of petroleum, and the smelting and refining of lead are other industries which rank much higher in gross value of products than in the number of wage earners or the value added by manufacture.

There are several industries the rank of which according to the number of wage earners and the value added by manufacture is decidedly higher than the rank according to the value of products; in other words, the cost of materials is relatively a smaller part or the wages relatively a higher part of the total value of products for these industries than for most others. Among the industries of this class are the making of women's clothing, the manufacture of automobiles, furniture, electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, hosiery and knit goods, agricultural implements, and the confectionery, marble, and stonework industries.

The figures for both value of products and value added by manufacture in the case of the brewery and distillery industries include a very large amount of tax paid to the Federal Government, and are, therefore, misleading as an indication of the relative importance of these industries from a purely manufacturing standpoint. Their importance is best shown by their rank in number of wage earners; in this respect the brewery industry ranks twenty-fifth among the industries of the country, and the distillery industry forty-third.

By far the highest percentages of increase are shown for the automobile industry, the gross value of products of which increased more than fifty-fold during the decade. Other industries which show exceptionally large increases are copper, tin, sheet iron, oil, cottonseed, coke, women's clothing, electrical machinery, &c. smelting and refining copper, bread and other bakery products, confectionery, illuminating and heating gas, distilled liquors, paper and wood pulp, butter, cheese, condensed milk, hosiery and knit goods, petroleum refining, chemicals, printing and publishing, malt liquors, cotton goods, silk and silk goods, furniture, and refrigerators.

It is interesting to note that the group of "all other industries," which includes the less important industries of the country, shows greater percentages of increase from 1899 to 1909 than all industries combined, thus indicating possibly an increased tendency toward diversification in manufacturing industries.

The manufacturing industries of the United States employ as wage earners 6,615,046, or almost 14½ per cent of the total population; the value of the products of these industries is $20,672,052,000 and the value added by their manufacture is $8,530,261,000.

The number of wage earners increased 40.4 per cent. since 1899, and the value of products 81.2 per cent. These figures represent the totals of manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system, as distinguished from the neighborhood, hand, and building industries.

The slaughtering and meat packing industry ranks first in gross value of products, with $1,370,568,000; second is foundry and machine shop products, with $1,228,475,000; third, lumber and timber products, with $1,156,129,000; fourth, iron and steel, steel works, and rolling mills, with $985,728,000, and fifth, flour mills and grist mills products, with $883,584,000.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Shillito, John, Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Wickersham, linens; 346 Broadway.
Katz Bros., Honesdale, Penn.; E. A. Katz, dry goods; Imperial.
Selter Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.; F. J. Selter, furn. goods; Grand.
Hunter, A. S. & J., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics, dress goods, laces; 221 4th Ave.; Holland.
Squiers-Hentges Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Squiers, furn. goods, hosiery; Imperial.
Rice-Stix D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; T. A. Henningen, waists, muslin underwear; 377 Broadway.
Harris-Lipsitz Co., Dallas, Texas; S. S. Mallinson, notions; 75 Leonard.
Taylor, John, D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. Myers, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Ave.
Schwartz, Lehman & Co., Chillocothe, Ohio; B. Schwartz, dry goods; S. N. Lehman, notions, fancy goods; Mrs. French, ready-to-wear; 223 5th Av.; R. 700.
Scherr Mfg. Co., New Orleans, La.; M. Scherr, dresses, cloaks, and skirts; 43 W. 27th.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Englander, ladies' suits; 1,261 Broadway.
Sweeney Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; G. P. Herzog, underwear, waists, infants' wear, corsets; 75 Spring; Broztel.
Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Steinfeld, skirts, coats, and furs; 114 5th Av.
Philipsborn, M., Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Rosenthal, children's and infants' Fall coats; 132 W. 21st.
Lowenstein, B., & Bros., Memphis, Tenn.; D. J. Kearns, trunks and bags; 22 E. 17th.
Burnstine, J. I., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Burnstine, wholesale 5 and 10 cent. mdse.; 442 B'way.
Marks, Isaacs Co., New Orleans, La.; F. R. Askew, domestics, linens; A. G. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; R. P. Therlot, notions, laces, gloves, and embroideries; 148 W. 23d.
Fordyce-Osborne Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. L. Morgan, notions, gloves, handkerchiefs; 75 Spring; Cadillac.
Meier & Frank Co., Portland, Ore.; J. P. Averill, toys; A. J. Asmon, housefurnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Flanders.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; L. O. Watson, laces, hosiery; 69 5th Av.
Halle Brothers' Co., Cleveland, Ohio; B. H. Sisholz, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
Samuels, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; J. Samuels, clothing; T. Loebenberg, dress goods, silks; 41 Union Square.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghampton, N. Y.; A. Whitelow, furnish goods; 104 5th Av.
Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, linens; 396 Broadway.
Hillmans, Chicago, Ill.; G. C. Fleming, domestics; 20 W. 22d; Cadillac.
Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; E. C. McCabe, notions, ribbons, and jewelry; 43 Leonard.
Dayton D. G. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; T. S. Mayer, cloaks, suits, and waists; 100 5th Av.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; Miss K. E. Miller, corsets, and ladies' and infants' wear; 15 W. 26th; Latham.
Siegel Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. North, dress goods; J. Boach, gloves and ribbons; 6th Av. and 20th; Latham.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; Miss E. A. Miller, infants' wear; Mrs. Lewis, fancy goods; 2 Walker.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. A. Richards, perfumery; 214 Church.
Siegel Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. E. Noonan, waists and sweaters; 6th Av. and 20th.
Rich, M., & Bros. Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Caboniss, ladies' muslin underwear, and infants' wear; 148 W 23d.
Bhererer, C. T., Co., Worcester, Mass.; R. H. Booth, clothing, hosiery, underwear, and gloves; A. J. Viau, dry goods; Hermitage.
Ely & Walker D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Donohue, domestics; 258 Church; Navarre.
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MORDECAI, KATE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE MORDECAI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 135 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1912. BENJAMIN MORDECAI, CLARA M. PLOUGH, Executors. SIMPSON & CARDOZO, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

RAYNOLDS, ADELAIDE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE A. RAYNOLDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Stitt & Phillips, Number 113 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1912.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1911. EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, Executor. STITT & PHILLIPS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 113 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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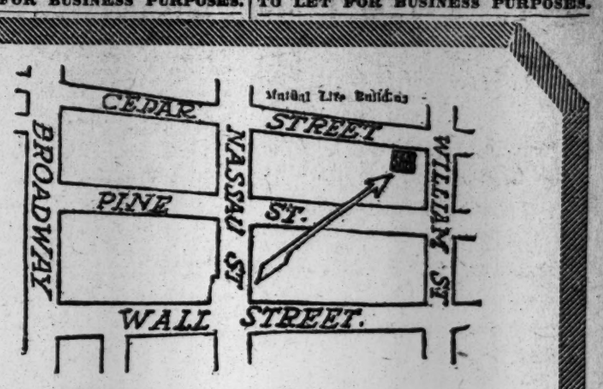

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Rents $240 Up.
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(of the property formerly of the late Governor William Gregory,)
Wednesday, April 3rd, 1912,
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WICKFORD, R. I.
2—PARCELS—2
OF
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PARCEL NO. 1—WICKFORD WORSTED MILLS—Two-story Brick Mill, about 67.5x100.5 feet, with Two-Story Brick and Frame Building, about 43x35 feet, connected; Two Detached Frame Buildings and Storage Shed. WHARF for accommodation of coal barges and vessels.
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FIRST MORTGAGE
5¾%
GUARANTEED GOLD BONDS
Absolutely gilt edged.
Payment of principal and interest guaranteed by a strong Guarantee Company. Denominations 100, 500 and 1,000.
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WANTED—$5,000 loan on large orange grove; security first-class; will allow 8 per cent.; legal rate of interest in Florida. W. H. S. Humphreys, Lakeland, Fla.

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Newly Built Private Houses
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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Jury calendar. 96—Lewis v. Frankenstein. 103—Glass v. Central R R of N J. 123—Montoiaro v. Dempsey. 110—Havana Cent R R v. Cent Trust Co. 263—Ellis v. Judkins. 204—Ellis v. Wright. 108—Hansen v. Penn R R. 42—Audley v. Peace River P & M Co. 97—Vermule v. Reilly. 107—United States v. Doig. 156—Kmetz v. N Y, N H & H R R. 248—Locker v. Am Tobacco Co. 69—Union Salt Co. v. Miller. 61—Munroe v. Trenton Oilcloth Co. 117—Dietz v. Beveridge.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Equity calendar. 38—Marconi Wireless v. United Wireless Tel Co. 39—Marconi Wireless v. New England Nav Co. 28—Fischer v. Beckman. 11—Napier v. Westerhoff. 15—Victor Talking Mach v. Hoschke. 92—Stein v. Grosner. 53—United States v. Weinig. 56—Nat Binding Mach v. Anthony Eisler Co. 58—Nat Binding Mach v. Reliable Gummed Tape Co. 40—J H Sager & Co v. Emil Grossman Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Bankruptcy calendar; discharges. William J. Bankruptcy calendar; discharges. William M Munde, L Bronnstein, W H Derrick, L Gobbi, Zachary T Young, Jr., S C Hayne, Roll & Mack, J M & S Quackenbush, Walzer & D, V Quartaro, L Korn, Ideal Wood Mfg Co, Cannon & K. E Jeantet, G J Backes, B Feinstein, M Weiner, J Schoioff, A Feldmann, Cohen, S, G & S, W R Van Campen, Rabinowitz & K, D Weintraub. Under objections: J Kaplan, J Scherer, A C Picat, M & M Machin, Winderman & Weingarten. Adjourned cases: William Spiegel, C Uhlig, A Klein, M S Myers, A N Ehrlich, Ellsmarth Childs, J Kelly, Emanuel & T. Involuntary cases, petition: M G Samuels. Motions: Simmonds & Auchester, M Paris, Rothstein Mfg Co, J S Lesser's Sons & Co, H Siegel, Societe Credit Franc Amer, Madrid Co, G Zingales, E Kummers, Pursell Mfg Co, Deshisel, C & U, City & Sub Delvy Co, K & L Friedman, Federal Biscuit Co, Levinson & Glickman, F Sackett, F A Cauchois, H & J Mayer, M Galgano, M & M Rosett, A Miller, Block Bros, Green & S M Vogel, J S Lesser's Sons & Co, Sonora Phono Co, William E Notman, W W Tracey, Frank Presstezelski, J Goodman, D Klepner, Dury Ten Brocek Co, A Cassese, Zust Motor Co, Cadenas & Co, M Schiff, J Jungmann, Carville Brew Co, A L Canfield.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Platzek, J. Litigated motions. 1—Niver v. Hinds, Noble & Eldridge. 2—Matter of St Lawrence Av. 3—Matter of Marcus. 4—People ex rel Campbell v. Baker. 5—Finkelpie ex rel Finklebrand. 6—Von Beck v. Murbrand v. Finklebrand. 7—People ex rel Dourigan v. Stover. 8—People ex rel Gorman v. Whittle. 9—People ex rel Meehan v. Tompkins. 10—People ex rel Wustich v. Maxwell. 11—People ex rel Downie v. Board of Education. 12—Herrman v. Leland. 13—N Y County Nat Bank v. Herrmann. 14—Harding v. Conlon. 15—Levine v. Tedder. 16—Rosehill Realty Co v. Wolowitch Realty Co. 17—Graves v. Mulvaney. 18—Grunbaum v. Baumann. 19—Matter of Parker St. 20—Matter of Sutherland. 21—De Graffenried v. De Graffenried. 22—Cleary v. Cleary. 23—People v. Carter. 24—De Haven v. W Mt Vernon Realty Co. 25—Hahnemann Hosp v. same. 26—Wortman v. Asch. 27—Weinstein v. Greenfield. 28—Same v. same. 29—Keepers v. Hartley Co. 30—Gennerich v. Hildebrand. 31—Bruno v. Sobel. 32—Donohue v. Lawyers Adv Co. 33—Davis v. Cauldwell Av Co. 34—Perlman v. Selner. 35—Vetter v. Abrams. 36—Muller v. Baum. 37—City of N Y v. Baker. 38—Cunningham v. Glauber Co. 39—Prospect Inv Co v. Warren Const Co. 40—Hallahan v. Hallahan. 41—Zinn v. Stamm. 42—Matter of Sacks. 43—Matter of same. 44—Matter of same. 45—Matter of same. 46—Robitaille v. Robitaille. 47—Doyle v. Hanley. 48—Matter of Schiffer. 49—Schiffman v. City of N Y. 50—Kearns v. same. 51—Flagg v. Carroll. 52—Same v. same. 53—Greene v. McKenna. 54—Wechsler v. City of N Y. 55—Gabel v. Gabel. 56—Vinicky v. Louda. 57—Hibbs v. N Y Herald Co. 58—McSweegan v. Bergins Mfg Co. 59—Slater v. Am Palace Car Co. 60—Schuster v. Hagen. 61—Moore v. Ceres Realty Co. 62—Nussbaum v. Purisch. 63—Burke v. Burke. 64—Levitt v. Berman. 65—Daly v. Miller. 66—Same v. same. 67—Knick Trust Co v. Gilmore. 68—Glatt v. Glatt. 69—City of N Y v. Montague. 70—East 67th St Apartment Bldg v. Cameron. 71—Avery v. Bimberg. 72—City of N Y v. Suskma. 73—Henschel v. Zingales Realty Co. 74—Schonwizner v. Fleck. 75—Matter of Grooholz. 76—Realty & Business Corp v. Bjorhegren. 77—Marblehill Co v. Clarendon Hotel Co. 78—Doerflinger v. Doerflinger. 79—Title Guar and Trust Co v. Faber. 80—Gilchrist v. Whitridge. 81—Denare v. Denare. 82—Christopher v. Christopher. 83—McLean v. Johnson. 84—Percival v. Percival. 85—Matter of Herrmann, Jandorf & Oxberry. 86—Wagner v. Bogart. 87—Brandt Const Co v. Rountree. 88—Bliss v. Zodikow. 89—Hill v. Zodikow. 90—Boulton v. Zodikow. 90½—People ex rel Britton v. American Press Assn. 91—Tigner v. Randel & Brown Co. 92—Horowitz Bros v. Zis. 93—David Stevenson Brew Co v. Junction Realty Co. 94—Warner v. Nelson. 95—Fordon v. Fordon. 96—Gelobter v. Gelobter. 97—Dickinson v. Adler. 98—Matter of Palmer. 99—Matter of City N Y. 100—Benedict v. Thain. 101—Giule v. U S Worsted Co. 102—Prashke Bros v. Furmansky. 103—Matter of Borth. 104—Hickey v. Sloane. 105—La Puma v. Wolff. 106—Labarca v. Wolff. 107—Donovan v. Donovan. 108—Silverman v. Ebin. 109—Coppola v. La Rue. 110—Goodman v. Framberg. 111—Olson v. Fogel. 112—Bagger v. Tuckman. 113—United Surety Co v. Giuffre. 114—Moses v. Salomon. 115—Matter of Carnegie Trust Co. 116—Chesterman v. Brown. 117—Matter of City N Y (Richard St.) 118—Graham v. Int R T. 119—Lampher v. Int R T. 120—Vanderpool v. Edgley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gavegan, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Page, J. Motions. 4906—Burnham v. Burnham. 5139—Farley v. Whalen. 5017—Public Bank of N Y v. Feinberg. Case on—Harbison-Walker Refractories Co v. Baker Const Co. General calendar. Case on, 1369—Wilson v. N Y C & H R R R. Case on, 4335—Steinberg v. Steinberg. 4043—Claman v. Claman. 4060—Clark v. Nichols. 4390—Dodd v. Dodd. 4549—Taylor v. Ubert. 1354—Furniss v. Furniss. 4579—Glatt v. Glatt. 4705—Cohen v. Cohen. 4717—Wein v. Schiffer. 4724—Herberger v. Herberger. 4734—Dominick v. Unelec L & P Co. 4750—Doede v. Lowenstein. 4764—White v. White. 4774—Spenser v. O'Rourke. 4779—Von Haus v. Soule. 4781—Gilbert v. McNulty. 4785—McGlynn v. Kessler. 4791—Ovens v. Ovens. 4810—A Pardi Tile Co v. Gingold Realty Co. 221—Stanton v. Frankel. 2681—Farrell v. Williams. 2887—Safrau v. Safrau. 751—Sciarillo v. Rockaway. 2489—Ventimiglia v. Eichner. 3204—Albert v. Albert. 1464—Mulcahy v. McKlosky. 3574—Mormon v. Credit Ins Adj Co. 3646—Ex Lax Mfg Co v. Granoff. 3851—Graves v. Graves. 3855—Schwarshaupt v. Schwarzhaupt. 3829—Waltzer v. Ettlinger. 544—Papantonio v. Papantonio. 3409—Somerville v. Sommerville. 3748—Crooker v. Elec Protection Co. 1618—Elbert v. Gehrieg. 3720—Mitchell v. Mitcheil. 3576—Irosse v. City of N Y. 4340—Goodman v. Framberg. 4114—Schultz, Jr, v. Schultz. 4409—Broido v. Broido. 4131—Covlansky v. Covlansky. 4129—Lumb v. Lumb. 4386—Monroe v. Monroe. 4737—Jones v. New Amsterdam Trucking Co. 140—T T Willigan Co v. Glauber. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., clear; Part V., Gerard, case on; Part VII., clear; Part VIII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Seabury, J. 1—James Pasquale. 2—Wm V Cole. 3—Francis E Baker, (3.) 4—Allan Black, (3.) 5—Fred Kann. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J. 6233—Nat Nassau Bank v. Dawley. 6176—MacWilliams v. Loftus. 6030—Sudbury v. Merritt. 6242—McCaffrey v. Bd of Education. 5794—Bogart v. Packer. 6088—Am Exch Nat Bank v. Van Praag. 6258—W P Callahan Co v. Hills. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Guy, J. 821—Grohman v. Joline. 827—Finnerty v. Joline. 829—Multer v. Cen Park, &c, R R. 835—Wiener v. N Y C & H R R R. 839—J Genovese v. Linch. 840—P Genovese v. Linch. 800—Hanlev v. Joline. 788—M Perry v. Hudson & Man R R R. 789—I Perry v. Hudson & Man R R R. 798—Hechtkopt v. Joline. 809—Hunt v. Interborough R T Co. 813—McIntyre v. C I & B'klyn R R. 738—Hennessy v. Interborough R T Co. 785—Gordon v. Interborough R T Co. 673—Renschak v. Whitridge. 122—Venditto v. S I R T. 365—Fritsch v. Central Park, &c, R R. 523—Johnson v. Central Park, &c, R R. 755—Tomasiello v. Whitridge. 381—Crane v. B'klyn Union Elev R R. 1473—Moloney v. B'klyn Heights R R. 844—Gagliastro v. Joline. 845—Metz v. Joline. 846—Toffler v. Interborough R T Co. 860—Kimble, Jr, v. Nassau Elec R R. 868—Frankel v. Joline. 870—Fromme v. Joline. 881—Healy v. Linch. 887—Idelwitz v. N Y R R. 888—McLean v. Johnson. 893—Wallach v. Joline. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—McCall, J. 4031—Burdge v. City of N Y. 2390—Weil v. Sparrow. 4049—Bent v. Auto Club of Am. 1096—King v. Degnon Cont Co. 3971—Misinger v. Renault Taxi Service. 3867—Brand v. Tabachnick. 4125—Packler v. Ernest. 3542—Frank v. Rockwell Motor Transp Co. 4204—Coyne v. Ogden. 3025—Case v. City of N Y. 4059—Collins v. Phipps. 3584—J Spennelle v. N Y Transp Co. 3585—J Spennelle v. N Y Transp Co. 991—Post v. Sharkey. 112—Galbally v. City of N Y. 4011—Goelkel v. Hills. 4012—De Goelkel v. Hills. 3004—Molnar v. Zarch. 3804—H Baldwin v. Lozier Motor Co. 3821—W Baldwin v. Lozier Motor Co. 770—Sugarman v. Dennett's Surpassing Coffee Co. 3525—Turney v. McNeill. 3865—Heller v. Braus. 3280—King v. Burke. 3112—Maher v. Mandl. 3947—M Daub v. City of N Y. 3970—F Daub v. City of N Y. 1572—Gartner v. City of N Y. 3238—Stuchiner v. City of N Y. 3863—Bach v. Catholic Church of St. Thomas (Corporation.) 2200—Reusch v. Penn Tunnel & Term R R. 4034—Welbert v. Wills. 4215—Bunch v. Altman. 4205—Milne v. Lee. 3608—Schiller v. City of N Y. 3632—Reese v. Hecht. 3924—Suydam v. Nat City Bank of N R. 3995—Weiss v. German Art Weaving. 1312—Belluci v. Williams. 2102—Long v. Haynes. 3740—Saylor v. City of N Y. 3670—Kauffman v. O'Brien. 2870—Gloster v. City of N Y. 3699—English v. Bates. 2809—McAvoy v. Empire City Subway Co. 2938—Wilt v. Butterworth. 2762—Giebner v. N Y Transp Co. 4021—Kanefsky v. Columbia Typewriter Mfg Co. 3902—Briggs v. J F Blanchard Co. 3412—Hamilton v. City of N Y. 3758—Servetosh v. City of N Y. 3507—Keusfer v. Lindsay. 7027—Hatcher v. F V Smith Con Co. 3588—Smith v. Rubel. 3898—Bragg v. Edelstein. 1716—Moehs v. Shulaf. 3522—Waidele v. Scully. 4004—W Carson v. N Y Tel Co. 4005—M Carson v. N Y Tel Co. 3486—Fixel v. Upson. 4044—Timmers v. Altman. 4206—Theisaig v. City of N Y. 4207—Theisaig v. City of N Y. 4276—Kershaw v. Steuer. 140—Wahleimer v. N Y Times Co. 141—Wahlheimer v. Sun Printing & Pub Co. 2154—Gorlitzer v. Wolfberg. 3345—Murphy v. City of N Y. 3455—Lallemint v. Craig. 1988—Speiser v. Roos. 4147—Coppola v. Larue. 4730—Brady v. Penn Steel Co. 3287—Foster v. McPartland & O'Flaherty. Co. 4228—Gorman v. Bailey. 3438—Michales v. Ahearn. 3439—Collins v. Ahearn. 3455—Asensio v. Rollins. 3462—I Friedman v. S M Friedman Co. 3463—F Friedman v. S M Friedman & Co. 3469—Beekmann v. Carlin. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part IX., case on; Part X., case on; Part XII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J. Inquest, 3371—Dieterich v. Giant Const Co. Inquest, 3123—Amsterdam Rubber Co v. Schoen. Inquest, 4464—Burlingham v. McLoud. Inquest, 3010—Selkirk v. Quinn Lumber Co. 977—A T Demarest & Co v. Lee. 4510—Bailey v. Young. 1572—Arnold, Jr., v. Am Motor Car Sales Co. 1714—Tilt v. Delaware & Hudson Co. 2473—Richfield Commercial & Sav Bank v. Carr. 1581—Miller v. Schloss. 3857—Springs v. Hanover Nat Bank. 854—Tarbox v. City of N Y. 3996—H J Beemer Co v. Fairhaven Water Co. 3548—Mulhall v. Mulhall. 4397—Bronner v. Schwartz. 4436—Oakley v. Koschel. 4452—Wohlfeld v. Geringer. 4456—Vogel v. Phelan. 4473—Hastings Land Imp Co v. Zinsser. 4481—Boose v. Delmel. 4518—Fossume v. Regna. 4524—Nassau Bank v. Burne. 4536—Elias v. Maher. 4540—Barnes v. Shemaker. 4547—Knox Auto Co v. N Y White Cross Milk Co. 4558—White Rabbit Dye Co v. Fred Fear & Co. 4586—Peck, Mohlman & Co v. Baar. 4872—Clark v. Clark. 4539—Veclenden Bros v. Talcott. 2169—Neary v. Stein. 1880—City of N Y v. Church, Jr. 1881—Same v. same. 1067—Salomon v. Am Rattan & Reed Mfg Co. 3531—Brown v. Berdolt. 4441—Imperial Auto Co v. Malone. 4553—Schmerner v. Moschero. 4628—Franklin v. Hoadley. 394—China & Japan Trading Co v. J Spencer Turner Co. 4236—Roemer v. 35 Per Cent Auto Supply Co. 4300—Schnel v. Weil. 4406—Stromwasser v. Hennings. 4338—Bishop v. Whitcomb. 4442—Kelsey v. Law Union & Rock Ins Co. 4444—Same v. People's Nat Fire Ins Co. 1121—U S Fidelity & Guar Co v. Lesher. 1395—Fixel v. Upson. 1624—D'Anna v. Cohn. 3035—Kahn v. Hollander. 400—Hanover Nat Bank v. Haight. 5707—Ellis v. Miller. 730—Jacobs & Davies v. Williams. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII., case on.; Part XV., case on; Part XVI., case on; Part XVII., case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Estate of Joseph Jacobs, estate of Henry Jacobs, C W Dimlap. Wills for probate. Lavima Knox, Franata Mara, Edward Friday, Matthew J Keffe, Mary Irving, Peter Connolly, Edward L Oppenheim, Xavier Ehrhardt, Lizzie C Spearing, Sarah A Read, Edward Van Damm, Isaac N Daggett, Joel Sammet, George Helinsky, Anna Schrauber, Mary E Piggott.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Donnelly, J.; Part III., Schmuck, J.; Part IV., O'Dwyer, C. J.; Part V., Lynch, J.; Part VI., Delehanty, J.; Part VII., McAvoy, J.; Part VIII., Green, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I, room, at 9:45 A. M. 9530—Prondento v. MacCracken. 5826—Elsenberg v. Share. 1650—Weinstein v. Fischler. 6249—Rose v. Joseph, Inc. 6436—Silverman v. Samuels. 6217—Finck v. Carlson. 5568—Price v. Silliebrand 6518—Struad v. Wm Messer Co. 6529—5th Av Auction Rooms v. Nagel. 3087—Strumpf v. Rapoport. 3089—Nechanie v. Rapoport. 5733—Zucker v. Geron Const Co. 6540—Cobb v. Brainworth. 6541—Perlman v. Margulies. 4203—Dolan v. Connecticut Cab Co. 5230—Collins v. Moes. 4116½—Crooke, H & V Co v. Acme Bldg Co. 6520—Lehrer v. Elnhorn. 6527—Raasch v. Exeter Machine Works. 6342—Racles v. Goldstein. 6028—Goldstein v. Rosenthal. 4085—Shopland v. Whitridge. 4222—Shopland v. Whitridge. 6549—Naskin v. Jacobs. 4951—Stark v. Keller. 6552—Foyle v. Felber Engineering Works. 5868—Hills v. B & O R R. 7309½—De Angelis v. Bank for Savings. 6416—Keleher v. Int R T Co. 5299—Insel v. Parma. 6012—Punie v. Buffalo Commercial Ins Co. 5982—Harris v. Wells-Fargo Co. 6248—Stackell v. Hayes. 4157—Connolly Auction Co v. Mercan-Regan Co. 6455—Polstein v. Ginsberg. 6886½—Guinane v. Brokman. 5306—Schmidt v. Kiernan. 5569—Rosenberg v. Neusteter C & S Co. 6370—Walter v. Goldburg Furniture & Carpet Co. 3622—Angelotti v. Russano. 6106—Brooklyn Bank v. Leavitt. 6107—Brooklyn Bank v. Leavitt. 6506—Carmel v. Joline. 3890—Horgan v. Interborough R T Co. 5512—Brooks v. Joline. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., case on; Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., clear; Part VII., clear; Part VIII., case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Smith, J. 4147—Macher v. Levinson. 4151—Bierman v. Lessler. 4173—Schriever v. Ebell. 4146—Stuart v. Bruggemann. 4175—Wolfert v. Cohen. 4178—Cohen v. Wolfert. 4108—Cohen v. Bass. 3799—Reinhard v. Spear. 4130—Cobert v. Rosengarten. 4062—Mallin v. Watnik. 4116—Schwartz v. Bartlett. 4142—Harris v. Chandler. 4152—Bernasconi v. Negro. 4132—Cohen v. Schmidt. 4135—Jacobs v. Fields. 4162—Schreiber v. Solomon. 4163—Schreiber v. Solomon. 4051—Glasgow v. Bradshaw. 4166—Smith v. Korndahl. 4152—Whitlock v. Whitney. 4107—Fricke v. Drescher. 4139—Standard Utility Co v. Hearwell Realty Co. 4167—Daly v. Diva Realty Co. 4168—Same v. same. 4171—A Pardi Tile Co v. Sun Const Co. 4174—Mitrouse v. Cronze. 4145—Dreyfus v. Henning. 4123—Alexander v. Alterise. 4141—Auerbach v. Mittenthal. 4192—Frances Emory, Fitch, Inc., v. De Velasco. 3857—Surplus Assets Co v. T. F. Barrett Co. 4011—Solomon v. Ind Order Sons of Jacob. 4191—Kaydouh v. Macksond. 4049—Polese v. Hammerstein. 4125—Maldenado & Co v. Onedo. 4188—Locke v. Ranger. 4195—Herbert v. Weinstein. 4204—Gorf v. Roscelli. 4209—Equitable Trust Co v. Kissock. 4211—Sheridan v. Figeuren. Case on.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Dunn & Rousset v. Cuddy—Frank A. Spencer, Jr. Wallman v. Wolfman—Sol Tekulsky. Franklin Saw Bank v. Hagerty—Joseph S. Buhler. Tunbull v. Cusack—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Herman D. Junge v. Briggs Av Realty Co—John J. Towers. Charles S Furst v. Meyer L Sire—James A Taylor.

CITY COURT—Finelite, J.—Chas Burstein v. Samuel J Rallner—David Weingrew.

CITY COURT—Donnelly, J.—Andrew G. Petersen v. Chas J Boehm—James M Vincent.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelly, J. 1963—Hughes v. Lipstadt. 1969—Reniewicki v. Reniewicki. 1973—Rupp v. Rupp. 1974—Rowe & Co v. Castle Bros. 1975—Markowitz v. Markowitz. 1978—Jacobs v. Levine. 1983—Boorstein v. Seligman. 1984—Wilson v. Penner. 1985—Rossiter v. Rossiter. 1986—Newbery v. Sullivan. 1987—O'Maley v. Montauk Garage Co. 1997—Koropcheck v. Fechter. 1999—Kelley v. Fallon. 2002—Saladino v. Ferguson. 2003—Schwimmer v. Walbroche. 2007—Fredlund v. Fredlund. 1136—Rabinowitz v. Mendelson. 1922—Grogan v. Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Highest number reached on the regular call, 2007.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Aspinall, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Clark, J. 7018—Henry Schilling, an alleged incompetent. 3815—Miller v. South Bklyn R R. 3297 to 3299—Higgins v. Nassau R R. 3831—Bowman v. Seaman. 3714—Grega v. Western Elec Co. 3795—McGregor v. City of N Y. 2598—O'Keefe v. B H R R. 3818—Rothstein v. Cutler et al. 3819—Beatty v. Nassau R R. 3820—Seitz v. Sinnott et al. 3342—Sparad v. Nassau R R. 2973—Shanahan v. Feltman. 3509—Carmel v. Walsh et al. 4623—Van Gelder v. Schryrer. 3627—McElwee v. Nassau R R. 6781—Fenley v. Steel and Masonry Cont. 6595—Daly v. City of N Y. 3697—Bilenko v. Nassau R R. 3716—Bortin v. C I & Gravesend R R v. 3643—Frain v. McKee. 3514—Mitchell v. Nassau R R. 3715—Voight v. B H R R. 1638—Heuston v. City of N Y. 3499—Manney v. Corbin Co. 3648—Von Glahn v. Campbell. 6749—Glennon v. City of N Y et al. 1246—Kunz v. City of N Y. 6789—Lee v. Agricola. 3827—Pavillk v. Am Ice Co. 3828—Stoddart v. Rodd et al. 3835—Edwards et al v. Sautter. 3837—Westrick v. Nassau R R. 3840—Wilson v. B H R R. 3841—Fordney v. Odell. 3843—Hatton v. Joline et al. 3845—Stefanello v. Hoboken Ferry Co. 3846—Helbig v. B H R R. 3849—Votta v. same. 3851—Rausch v. Mettzer Brew Co. 3852—Joel v. Abraham et al. 3853—Bayer v. Hecla Iron Works. 3856—Kennedy v. Robbins Co. 3857—Rubinsky v. Beakey et al. 3859—Coffey v. Heaney. 3860—Tosparro v. Int R T Co. 3861—Albanese v. McDonnell. 3723—Savolain v. Hopkins. 8471—Smith v. C I & B R R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 76—Utz v. Taylor. 1428—Carizzo v. N Y, Susq & W R R. 2529—Aronson v. Pescia et al. 3862—Barowick v. Edison El Ill Co. 3864—Michaels v. B H R R. 3865—Fulton v. South Brooklyn R R. 3867—Wilson v. South Brooklyn R R. 3874, 3868—Deutsch v. Nassau R R. 3869—Wicke v. Brooklyn El R R. 3872—Doane v. Associated Operating Co. 3877—Pastennak v. B H R R. 3878—Grop v. Sandblow Iron Works. 3879—Thompson v. Bristol. 3882—Siegel v. Martin. 3883—McDonough v. Nassau R R. 3884—Koster v. City of New York. 3885—Fortwengler v. B H R R. 3798—Finer v. Meyers. 854—Testa v. Laswasky et al. 855—Pulcrano v. Lasawsky et al. 6791—Bossert v. Striker. 2831—Eastmond v. McNaught et al. 6675—Terminal Bank v. Blick. 5653—Title Guarantee Co v. Wood. 5465—Wunderlich v. Alexes. 5271—McCannon v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 2941—Cuckney v. City of New York. 1851—Skelly v. L I R R. 6950—Flaherty v. Devoe & Reynolds. 8261—Di Bona v. Bloomberg. 8465—Baar v. Davis Oil Co. 1200—McLoughlin v, B H R R. 1670—Mundus et al v. Geisman et al. 3431—Lanz v. Tossiny. 1228, 1229—Smith, Jr v. Wilkie. 8886—Martin v. Crumb. 8887, 8888—Black v. Nassau R R. 8890—Shea v. City of New York. 8891—Baldwin v. City of New York. 8892—McMillan v. Brooklyn El R R. 8893—Ballumut v. Joline et al. 8895—Esler v. B H R R. 8896—Hogan v. Nassau R R. 3897, 8898—Donnelly v. Nassau R R. 8900—South Brooklyn Realty Co v. Martin et al. 8901—Morley v. B H R R. 3902—Gough v. Grossberg. 8903—Sparacio v. Obermeyer & Liebman. 8904—Gibb et al v. McLaughlin. 8906—Teranova v. City of New York. 8907—People ex rel Rosenfeld v. Pottawer Brotherly Assn. Highest number reached on the genaral calendar, 8008.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Dike, J.—Civil calendar. 1721—McCarthy v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 1722—Mertyn v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 1420, 1421—Russo v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 1708, 1709—Wax v. Skaletzky. 1164, 1165—Paolillo v. Killgast. 746—Kuhn v. Zelffer. 1744—Schiff v. Nassau Elec R R. 1157—Kortelyeszay v. Manhat Cooperage Co. 1746—Bogert v. Seaver Bros. 951—Mayer v. Brooklyn Heights R R. 1572, 1573—Schiff v. Galowitz.

Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J. 116—Crowley v. Coney Island & Brooklyn Ry Co. 112—Christensen v. Carson. 108, 109—Baty v. Brooklyn, Queens Co & Sub Ry Co. 1—Bellman v. B H R R Co. 90—Ostojowicz v. Dunning & ano. 96—Ruchio v. Walling. 5—Drew, an infant, v. N Y & Queens Co Ry Co. 70—Millerick v. Augustine. 111—Rutz v. Heeb. 7—Drexler v. L I R R Co. 8—Serobsi v. B H R R Co. 9—Smith v. B H R R Co. 10—Burnogura v. Stevenson Const Co. 11—Kiernan v. B H R R Co. 12—Mongelluzzo v. B H R R Co. 13—Rosencranz v. Brooklyn, Queens Co & Sub Ry Co. 14—Hill v. Rosebrook. 15—Masel v. B H R R Co. 16—Kruger v. N Y & Queens Co Ry Co. 17—Keegan v. B H R R Co. 18—Wendel v. L I R R Co. 19—Rosencrans v. Brooklyn, Queens Co & Sub Ry Co. 21—Menz v. Jamaica Slate & Supply Co. 22—Adams v. Queens Co Savings Bank. 23—Lashin v. N Y & Queens Co Ry Co. 24—Best v. Killip. 25—Di Muro v. Brooklyn, Queens Co & Sub Ry Co. 26—Cotard v. Cotard. 27—Wohlleber v. Brooklyn, Queens Co & Sub Ry Co. 28—Corbin Cabinet Lock Co v. Jamaica P O Building. Special Term causes. Bruhansen v. Hjelt et al. 2—Annenberg v. Guilfoy & ano. 4—Farrell v. Gangloff et al. 5—Raynor v. Plato et al. 6—Anenberg v. Lampert et al. 102—McCabe v. McCabe. —Copp v. Sukovitz.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Marean, J. 622, 623—Lechtman v. Barnard. ..—Vosnack v. Vosnack. 626—Schlecht v. James Cavanagh Corporation. 628—Sullivan, as admx, v. Greenhut Siegel Cooper Co. 629—Ferry v. City of N Y. 631—Ruggio v. Loines. 635—Batchelder v. Lawrence. 638—Decker Realty Co v. Rimmort. 640—Fitter v. Cronin. 642—Quinn v. N Y & Livery Auto Co.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call. 644, 645—Anderson v. Mayer. 651—Sinden v. Kelly. 801—Bermel v. Haynes Automobile Co, Inc. 646, 647—Treadwell v. Tompkins and another. 457—Jolie v. Butler. 132—Daly, an infant, v. Holmes Electric Pro Co. 655, 656—Northrup v. Berger. 660—Koehler, as admr, v. N Y & Q Co R R Co. 662—Smiley, an infant, v. Brooklyn & Q Co R Co. 559—Ernst, an infant, v. Ficken. 506, 507—Gately v. Heerlien. Highest number reached on the genaral calendar, 662.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. 329—Burgevine v. Bonsall. 303—Angelo v. Pitrello. 304—Angelo v. Pitrello. 345—Pasquale v. Transit Construction Co. 205—Lyddy v. Francis. 35—Mullo v. Curran Realty Co. 319—Brown v. Woodward. 367—Marks v. Kiernan.

AUCTION SALES.

THE RICHMOND AUCTIONS

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, at 3:15 and 8:15 P. M.

The Private Papers of WM. MEADE (Prot. Epis. Bishop of Virginia), comprising much valuable historic matter relating to the P. E. Church; Confederate items, book from Washington's library, choice old N. Y. City views, etc.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, at 2:15 P. M.

Library of the late Col. THEODON E. PARSONS, U. S. A., chiefly Americana Interesting lot.

The Geo. H. Richmond Literature Co., Inc.
(MANAGERS)
19 EAST 45th STREET, NEW YORK CITY
R. E. SHERWOOD, Auctioneer.

Special Peremptory Auction Sale, Without Limit or Reserve.
DAVID W. BIOW & CO.
Will Sell To-day, Monday, March 25th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., at their salesrooms, 13-15 Lispenard St., N. Y.,
Large and High-class Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's
WEARING APPAREL
for Spring and Summar Wear, consisting of 2,000 DOZEN LADIES SHIRT WAISTS in Messaline, Taffeta, Lingerie, Lawn & Lace. 3,500 MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES in Embroidery, Linen, Lingerie, &c. 7,500 LADIES' DRESSES in Lingerie, Linen, Serge, Messaline. 1,500 LADIES' COAT SUITS in Serges, Cheviots, and Linen. 7,500 LADIES' SKIRTS in Voiles, Panamas, Serges, and Linens. 1,000 DOZEN LADIES' PETTICOATS in Taffeta, Percaline, Sateen, &c. BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR consisting of Drawers, Skirts, Gowns, Combination Suits, in Newest Designs.
This sale comprises new and seasonable goods, and should demand attention of buyers for retail trade.
DAVID W. BIOW & CO., Auctioneers, Telephone 2436, 2437 Franklin, 13-15 Lispenard St.

INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT
of public auction sale, positively comprising the most modern and highest-grade production in
EVENING ROBES
LACE COLLARS EVENING COATS, TUNICS, WAISTS, &c., ranging in price as high as $175.00 per Garment.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
Will Sell To-morrow, Tuesday, Mar. 26, 10:30 A. M., in Salesroom, No. 8 Greene St., N. Y.,
The above attractive offering. Inventoried at $18,500.
EXHIBITION To-day, Monday, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.
For further particulars Telephone 4299 Spring.

Three Large Retail Stocks
DRESSMAKERS' SUPPLIES
and tailor trimmings, 10,000 yards silks, woolens, serges, velvets, velveteens, allovers, flouncings.
EMBROIDERIES,
Bugles, spangles, laces, insertions, mercerised, cotton, buttons, and notions.
Wm. Seedner, Auctioneer.
by order of M. Tanenhaus,
sells to-day, Monday, March 25, 1912, at 10:30 A. M. sharp, at premises, 141 Ridge St., corner Stanton St., N. Y., credit on approved notes of 60 days. Office 334 East Houston St. Tel. Orchard 4317.

Samuel Vorzemer & Co., Auctioneers, sell imported and domestic cigars evenings, March 25 to March 30, 1,339 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

David W. Biow & Co.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
BULLETIN
of sales this week.
To-day, Monday, March 25,
LADIES', MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S
WEARING APPAREL
To-morrow, Tuesday, March 26,
DRY AND FANCY GOODS.
MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS
Wednesday, March 27,
Men's, Youths', and Children's CLOTHING
Thursday, March 28,
20,000 YARDS MERCHANT TAILORING WOOLENS
Friday, March 29,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
TAPESTRY AND LACE GOODS.

Valuation $12,000. Stock of high-grade imported and domestic
LACES
and embroideries, silk net, baby Irish, Oriental, imported and domestic allovers; high-grade, up-to-date seasonable dress trimmings, dressmakers' supplies, jet trimmings.
D. Lieberman, Auct'r, by A. Lieberman & Co. sells to-day, Monday, Mar. 25, 10:30 A. M., at 269 2d St., near Avenue C., New York. Telephone 1696 Orchard.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EMILY CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY CHARLES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Theall & Beam, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of September next.

Dated New York, the fifth day of March, 1912.
HOWARD W. CHARLES, } Executors.
JOHN C. CLARK, }
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

In affliction men generally draw their consolation out of books, but when out of a position they usually draw consolation from the Help Wanted advertisements in The New York Times. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Adv.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

Colonel W. C. Gorgas, Chief Sanitary Officer at Panama, says: "Climatic conditions of the Isthmus in April are excellent, as good as at any time of the year."

HAMBURG AMERICAN

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Southwestern disturbance of Saturday night has spread along the entire Atlantic Coast from Florida to Nova Scotia. High winds occurred at various points along the coast and the rain and snow, while extending into New England, have continued westward and southward through the Lower Missouri and Lower Mississippi Valleys. Heavy snow fell in Missouri and heavy rain throughout the Ohio Valley, the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

There will be rain or snow over the northern and rain over the southern sections along the Atlantic Coast on Monday, followed by fair weather at night and Tuesday. It will be somewhat colder in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Eastport.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts, brisk to high northerly and northwesterly, diminishing Monday night; South Atlantic Coast, brisk to high westerly to northwesterly, diminishing Monday night.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have brisk to high northerly and northwesterly winds, with clearing weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair in western and clearing in eastern portion Monday; brisk northerly and northwesterly winds; Tuesday fair and warmer in interior.

New Jersey—Rain or snow Monday morning, followed by clearing and slightly colder in southern portion; brisk northerly and northwesterly winds; Tuesday fair and warmer in interior.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Clearing and slightly colder Monday, with moderate northerly winds; Tuesday fair and warmer.

Southern New England—Rain or snow Monday, followed by clearing; brisk northerly and northwesterly winds; Tuesday fair and warmer in interior.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	23	32	4 P. M.	31	38
6 A. M.	19	34	6 P. M.	29	36
9 A. M.	21	38	9 P. M.	24	34
12 M	27	37	12 P. M.	23	36

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 26; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 37; at 8 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature, 39 degrees at 9:30 A. M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 91 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina—Clearing and colder Monday; brisk to high west to northwest winds. Tuesday fair; warmer in the interior.

Georgia—Fair in western, clearing in eastern portion Monday; colder in eastern and southern portions; brisk west and northwest winds. Tuesday fair; warmer in the interior.

Florida—Fair Monday; colder in northeast portion. Tuesday fair, except local rains in eastern portion; warmer in northwest portion; moderate variable winds.

Alabama—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair, warmer; moderate northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Fair, warmer Monday and Tuesday; moderate northerly winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Texas—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday fair in southern, increasing cloudiness in northern portion; warmer; moderate northeast and east winds.

Western Texas—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Nebraska—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday fair.

Arkansas—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Utah—Fair Monday, local rains and somewhat colder at night or Tuesday.

Tennessee—Fair Monday; warmer in western portion. Tuesday fair, warmer.

Kentucky—Fair, warmer Monday; slightly warmer in western part. Tuesday fair, warmer

Ohio—Fair, slightly warmer Monday. Tuesday fair, warmer; moderate northerly winds, becoming southeasterly Tuesday.

Indiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday with slowly rising temperature.

Illinois—Fair Monday and Tuesday with rising temperature.

Lower Michigan—Fair, slightly warmer Monday. Tuesday fair in northern, unsettled in southern portion; warmer; moderate northeast to southeast winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday local snows or rains; warmer in eastern portion.

Wisconsin—Fair, warmer Monday, local snows or rains at night or Tuesday; moderate east to south winds.

Minnesota—Unsettled, probably local rains Monday or Monday night; warmer Monday. Tuesday fair.

Iowa—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday fair; warmer in eastern portion.

Missouri—Fair Monday and Tuesday with rising temperature.

North Dakota—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; slightly warmer Monday in southern portion.

Kansas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday with rising temperature.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M. Loss.

12:10—989 Freeman St.; William Eidelstein.$400
7:30—28 E. 85th St.; T. Stone Construction Co. 350
8:40—483 Willis Av.; Rose Kellar.....$25
10:45—236 W. 138th St.; Moses Brown.Trifling
P. M.
12:30—503 E. 18th St.; Owner Unknown. Trifling
1:40—310 W. 25th St.; Edward Marx..Trifling
2:10—13th St. and East River; Joseph Dillon. Trifling
2:30—125 Mangin St.; Albert Lawrence...$500
5:45—353 E. 8th St.; Samuel Fishman..Trifling
7:35—26 W. Houston St.; Salisbury Clothing Company $2,000
7:50—187 E. 87th St.; Max Wegman.....$10
7:55—238-40 E. 104th St.; Morris Ritz....$200
8:00—209 Forsyth St.; Mary Ankler..Trifling
10:55—2,516 8th Av.; George Albers....Slight

Business Opportunities

An Unusual Investment Opportunity. Exclusive Manufacturing and Selling Rights. We are prepared to dispose of the exclusive American rights to manufacture and sell a seamless, fire-proof and water-proof flooring which has been approved and used for over 10 years in all European countries. Millions of square feet have been laid. Best of references from State Officials, Architects, and private individuals.

In connection with this flooring we are also offering the right to manufacture an artificial marble that has never been approached for its excellence and natural appearance. The product is very durable and can be drilled, sawed, molded, and re-polished. Plants easily and cheaply established.

This proposition offers a remarkably profitable investment opportunity and will bear the closest investigation. For full information write, or visit our office, where we have on display a large exhibition of samples. Room 1,764, 50 Church St., New York City.

FOR SALE—ROAD HOUSE AND GARAGE—NEW.

Built on one-and-one-half-acre plot; 22 rooms; hardwood trim; parquet floors in living and dining rooms; garage will accommodate 12 machines; 20 stalls; cement floor; rooms over garage; on main turnpike, between Newark and Lake Hopatcong; at entrance to largest development near New York; 500 autos pass daily. For further particulars address

GEORGE R. PEARE,
170 Broadway, Room 1,001. Tel 1521 Cort.

WANTED—Party with at least $2,500; advertiser will invest equal amount; first class proposition; references given and required. Write for appointment. O. F., Room 25, 23 Park Row, N. Y.

BANKER ADVANCES MONEY TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS ON OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS. CUSTOMERS NOT NOTIFIED. TERMS VERY LIBERAL. FISHER, 283 TIMES, DOWNTOWN.

Partner with $10,000 wanted in established successful retail and wholesale business, controlling five electrical appliances in great demand. "Opportunity," 248 Times.

Parties with $2,000 to buy half interest in good manufacturing concern, with best trade; call personally, Brooklyn Novelty, 1,104 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Business Notices

Gray's Multigraph Typewritten Letters; $1.00—1,000; samples submitted. Telephone 1832—Cortlandt. Gray, 93 Nassau.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Small, curly wire-haired fox terrier, all white with gray and yellow ears. Liberal reward at 119 East 74th St.

LOST—Liberal reward for return Yorkshire terrier, lost Feb. 16, 114th St. G., 320 Manhattan Av.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 32d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

The New York Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money through the insertion of a fraudulent or misleading advertisement in its columns.

Lost

LOST—On Friday, 5th Av., between 45th St. and West 55th St., black leather bag, containing tortoise shell lorgnette and gold eyeglasses. Reward if returned to Mrs. F. E. Hagemeyer, 70 West 55th St.

LOST—Pennsylvania Mutual Life Policy No. 418,545 on life of Emanuel Baer. Return to Emanuel Baer, 215 West 140th St. Application has been made for the issuing of a duplicate.

LOST—Thursday, between Broadway and Claremont Av., silver purse, full name engraved inside. Return to 3 Claremont Av. or telephone Morningside 6694. Reward.

LOST—Metropolitan Opera, Saturday evening, small opera glass, pearl and gilt. Finder please notify owner, 1,067 Madison Av.

LOST—Watch, initials "H. K. S.;" 142d St. or "L." to D., L. & W., 23d St. ferry; reward. Southwell, 147 West 142d St.

LOST—Saturday, gold bracelet drop, with gold fringe and pearl setting. Return Miller, 600 West 142d.

LOST—Pearl grape cluster pin, vicinity Grand Central Palace; liberal reward. Hyatt, 57 West 74th St.

LOST—73d St., Columbus and West End Avs., flexible gold amethyst bracelet. Hoyt, 67 West 73d St.

LOST—Brown fur scarf, Belasco Theatre, March 21; reward. 'Phone Payne, 245 Hunter's Point.

LOST—March 19, mink neckpiece, vicinity 26th and 25th Sts.; $15 reward. Purry, 254 West 25th St.

Found

FOUND, March 23.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Apply 240 Centre St.: Three-wheel pushcart, lady's dress, gentleman's suit, gocart, overcoat.

FOUND, March 22—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply Lost Property Bureau, 9 Morris St.: 2D AV. ELEVATED: Handbag, gloves, carbon paper, cans, hardware. 3D AV. ELEVATED: Umbrella, 3 purses, certificate, letters, book, gloves, rubbers, apron, goods, underwear, crepe, ties, metal wire, plier, handbag, crutch. 6TH AV. ELEVATED: Shirtwaist, papers, umbrella, books, gloves, cape, stationery, sample, hat, dishes, keys, brush, coffee, eggs, record. 9TH AV. ELEVATED: Umbrella, gloves, dress, calendars, cards, receipts, letter. SUBWAY: Two satchels, purses, handbag, eyeglasses, apron, towel, muff, card, ticket, charts, stationery, check book, books, gloves, rubber, can, nails, braid, 3 pieces iron.

FOUND, March 21.—BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM. Apply Lost Property Bureau, 168 Montague St., Brooklyn.: SURFACE AND ELEVATED—Lady's waist, waiter's coat, keys on ring, gloves, box of shoes, shirt and collars, locket, oil can, package of envelopes, lady's jacket, package of tools, pocketbooks.

FOUND, March 21.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—Hudson Tubes. Apply 137 Christopher St.: Shoes, nails, cane, badge, wallpaper, overshoes, belt, 4 books, 3 umbrellas.

FOUND, March 22—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Rubbers, packages, 5 umbrellas, suit of pajamas, 2 nightshirts, box and contents, rubbers, book, suit of pajamas, rubbers, lady's coat.

FOUND, March 22—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Three pairs rubbers, muff, case of tobacco, gloves, package containing 2 portfolios, 3 umbrellas, laundry, card case, 2 satchels, coffee.

FOUND, March 22—N. Y. CENTRAL and N. H. & H. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Glove, package, blue print, pair gloves, 2 umbrellas, check, rubbers, prayer beads, book.

FOUND, March 22—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Five packages, 1 lady's glove, muff, rubbers, earring, books, packages, pin.

FOUND, March 22—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. C.—HUDSON TUBES.—Apply 137 Christopher St.: Purse, tobacco pouch, gloves, belt, sheet music, bag.

FOUND, March 22—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Spectacle case, rubbers, umbrella.

FOUND, March 22—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Two packages, box, muff.

Help Wanted, Female

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, over 30, possessing tact and a pleasing personality, for special organization work among the parents of school children; one who can travel if necessary preferred; good compensation for right woman. Write fully, stating experience. Address Traveler, 369 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Efficient, with business experience, knowledge of stenography, and typewriting; Smith Premier No. 10. Apply in own writing, Room 86, 3 East 17th St.

CLEVER, WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN over 25 who has no objection to traveling to fill remunerative position. Call only between 2 and 4. G. M. Switz, manager, Room 704, 118 East 28th St.

COMPETENT, intelligent representatives can earn $25 weekly by establishing selling agencies among corsetiers, &c., on liberal conditions, for a meritorious, scientific garment, (patented,) which has large sales through other sources; references. Opportunity, 200 Times.

ENERGETIC assistant in household department, in small boarding school; good, permanent home in country, and opportunity for advancement; references; interview by appointment. Watchung Crest, Plainfield, N. J.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER and typist; also to assist in office work. Apply Rosenthal Bros., 353 East 73d St., City.

GIRL, 17 to 18, wanted for folding circulars and other office work; typewriter operator preferred; stenography not preferred; salary $6. Reliable, 196 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER for institution; salary, $50. C. A., X 121 Times.

LADIES, copy work home during spare time; good pay, steady work. Call, 10-3, Hampton, 2,780 Broadway, near 104th.

MAID for general housework, washing. Apply between 9 and 10 Monday, Apartment 52, 550 Park Av., corner 62d St.

WANTED.—Woman over 25, good education and address as traveling saleswoman; meeting selected people; dignified work; reliable company. Mr. Spain, Room 528, 156 5th Av.

WANTED—Girl for general housework, who can do good, plain cooking; city references. 318 West 100th St. Apartment 8E.

Help Wanted, Male

ADJUSTER.—American Protestant, under 25; good education and penmanship; experienced in office work; excellent opportunity; permanent; give full particulars. Insurance, P. O. Box 2,006.

ATTRACTIVE CONTRACT OFFERED BY EQUITABLE LIFE TO EXPERIENCED AGENTS; SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO BEGINNERS. R. WILNER SUNDELSON, MANAGER, 128 BROADWAY.

A VALET for a bachelor, must be experienced, to shave, cook, and take care of an apartment; do not apply unless thoroughly experienced; must have city reference. Apply to Box E 86 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted; experienced, educated; systematizer; retail, wholesale business; salary, $15. Call after 10 o'clock Monday, store, 168 Madison Av.

BOOK SALESMEN.—Here is your chance; new combination offer, three periodicals and big set books; everybody buys; commission liberal. Full particulars from Harper & Brothers, 327 Pearl St., New York City.

BOY for office work, filing letters, telephone, &c.; chance for bright, quick boy to advance. H 1 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wanted chauffeur licensed in New York State; must be careful driver, good mechanic, honest and willing; position from April 1 until about November; salary, $75 per month; no night work. W. M. S., P. O. Box 1,959 New York City.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT MANAGER. Well-established, growing institution doing installment business throughout the United States, requires man as head of its collection department; must have thorough knowledge of up-to-date selling and collection methods; know how to write letters that get the money, and possess sufficient initiative, organizing and systematizing ability to conduct the department efficiently; position permanent, with attractive salary and opportunity to grow; references and bond required. Write fully, stating previous connections and earnings. X. L., 256 Times.

DIETETITIAM resident, for hospital of 50 beds, with training school of 20 pupils; capable instructor of domestic science. Write, stating salary and full particulars, 203 2d Av.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED BY LARGE ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS; FIRST-CLASS MAN ON DETAILING STAIRS AND CAST-IRON FRONT WORK. STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. H BOX 32 TIMES.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—In architect's office; first-class man only; must be thoroughly experienced in city work. Write, giving complete details of experience, &c., or call Schwartz & Gross, 847 5th Av.

Help Wanted, Male

MEN OVER 25, with selling ability; advertising, real estate, or insurance men preferred; drawing account to right men. Call or address W. Fricke, 6th floor, 277 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced on kimonos. Call at H. & J. Honsy, 60 Washington St.

SALESMEN and hustlers to sell our new Benco Automatic Multi outdoor and indoor advertising machines; 20 stencil signs continually in motion; call and see it work; biggest money maker. Benco Automatic Advertiser Co., 421 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Excellent opportunity for experienced salesman; one who has established trade in popular-priced misses' and children's coats. G 143 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman of junior and ladies' cloaks wanted for jobbing and city trade. Box 47, North Side News, Bronx.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell popular-priced line of infants', children's, misses' coats; men of experience who can get business from medium and large sized retail trade. Address W 294 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Acquainted with the retail and wholesale drug trade; six specialties; splendid opening for the right party; good side line; pocket samples; liberal commission; replies held in strict confidence. Thespian Supply Co., 43 West 27th St., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN to sell Waltham watches on installments; $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience unnecessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—Traveling wall paper salesmen to sell on liberal commission; canvas ceilings artistically decorated by hand; any good paperhanger can apply them; write, stating experience and territory you cover; big money for a good salesman. X 126 Times.

WANTED.—A man over 25, of good education and address, to act as salesman first, then manager; dignified work; reliable company. Mr. Spain, Room 528, 156 5th Av.

WANTED—Dental salesman; give full information; references. G 154 Times.

YOUNG MAN, let us show you how to make $30 weekly; pleasant outdoor work; no expense necessary. See Mr. Hanaford, S. & H. Mfg. Co., 82 Church St.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

CREDENTIAL EMPLOYMENT CORPORATION, (1904;) high-grade office, executive and clerical positions. 253 Broadway, (Agency.)

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and clerks; positions open daily. Call Mutual Exchange, 19 Liberty St., (Agency.)

Domestic.

HOUSEKEEPERS, $60-$100; school secretary, $50; resident office assistant, $35; companion nurse, $50; governesses, nurses. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 507 5th Av.

A.—A.—MRS. MALMBERG'S, 115 East 26th St.; oldest Swedish agency; established 1881; select servants for private families; formerly 352 4th Av.

Situations Wanted, Female

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist; bright beginner; moderate salary; can operate switchboard. Industrious, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER, and STENOGRAPHER; three years' experience; best references. M. Kirsch, 46 Sheriff St.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, and TYPIST; experienced. E. Kornet, 236 Delancey St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—Lady wishes to place maid as waitress or chambermaid from March 30; can be seen morning or afternoon at present employers. 100 East 39th St.

COLORED GIRL.—Position as cook; small family; reference. Howlett, 117 West 60th St.

COMPANION wishes position make herself useful; daily or permanent; refined and capable; references. X 125 Times.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes and remodels; children's a specialty. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. 'Phone 408 Stuyvesant.

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; experienced; salary, $12. M. G., 367 Euclid Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 3551-W Cypress.

CORRESPONDENT. — English, French, German; expert; competent take entire charge; excellent references. F 3 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—First class, French; satisfaction guaranteed; home or out; references. Ackermann, 312 West 25th.

DRESSMAKER, by day or take home; $2 daily; good reference. McNamara, 60 East 129th.

GERMAN LADY, speaking English and French, desires care of motherless children or household of widower. Call before 10 A. M., 126 West 74th St.

HIGH-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes trunk wash, or fine starched clothes; select parties only; open-air drying. Mrs. Christensen, 1,375 Bristow, cor. Jennings, Bronx.

HOUSEKEEPER.—North German, speaking English, competent manager, marketer, caterer, excellent cook, able taking charge of help and household; private, club, boarding house experiences; references. H., 342 East 57.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—Refined North German wants position for housework and plain cook. Call Klinger, 333 East 88th.

LADY'S MAID, Scotch Protestant, desires position; best references. Address, care Carew, 341 East 65th St.

MASSAGE.—Swedish movements; $1 hour; ladies' residences; experienced, professional. Address Osteo, 64 West 109th St.

NURSE.—Lady desires to place competent young nurse for child over 3 years; call Monday from 10-12 o'clock. Taskus, 2 W. 86 St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Infants' and children's clothes neatly made. Address Box G 153 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; graduate of business school; beginner; careful, correct worker; good speller; office assistant; no agency; $6. A 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; also bookkeeper; 3½ years' experience; competent and accurate; best references; salary $10-$12. S. R., 1,474 Washington Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; office assistant; bright, Jewish girl; seven months' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; no agency; $7. A 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Somewhat experienced; moderate salary; neat, accurate. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent, energetic young lady; good references; terms reasonable. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school education; three years' experience architectural, commercial; references. E. S., 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; very rapid, accurate, conscientious; highest references. A 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, neat, accurate; beginner; graduate of Wood's Business School. E. Brooks, 8 East 48th St.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, 7 years' experience; accuracy, rapidity assured. C. Froosh, 435 Central Park West.

STENOGRAPHER, few months' experience; accurate, willing, reliable; $6. Miss Steiner, 327 Beekman Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, cultured, literary, medical experience, seeks afternoon position. E 155 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, refined; 4 years' experience; references; $12 to $15. H 20 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, college graduate, with extensive magazine experience, able and pleasing writer of editorials, special articles, news items, book reviews, expert proofreader, rapid, accurate; understands make-up; thoroughly reliable, competent, and scholarly. X 108 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced in modern bookkeeping and accountancy, cost accounting, foreign exchange, knowledge of English, German, French, and Spanish, familiar with all phases of the export business, seeks position. X 120 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeeper. $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 512, 621 Broadway. 'Phone 6626 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, adjusts, writes up books, $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems, reasonable. Mitchel, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 1807 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT—EXPERT, opens, closes, keeps, audits books, installs systems, adjusts difficulties. J. Ward, 71 Wall.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; adjusts, writes up books; moderate. Auditor, 159 West 97th. Telephone 5933 Riverside.

ADVERTISING MANAGER of wide experience desires change; would like to prove qualifications by preliminary work in spare time. A 214 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, 30, seeks position where earnest, faithful work will lead to permanent future; high-class work; best references. H 2 Times.

A YOUNG MAN, several years' office and business experience, good mechanical and manufacturing knowledge, seeks opportunity to sell under any reasonable arrangement. A 211 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist; some experience; bright; not afraid of work. Stenographer, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

BOOKKEEPER, familiar all phases corporation and mindero accounting, foreign exchange, &c.; rapid, accurate worker, accustomed to management, responsible man with clean record, excellent personality, capable of handling large staff successfully; excellent correspondent, energetic, ambitious, loyal and devoted to work, desires opening with firm or corporation here or elsewhere; moderate salary to start; very highest credentials fidelity and ability. EDWARD S. REECE, 116 39th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Age 25; 8 years' practical experience in double entry, trial balance, cost and voucher systems, auditing, &c.; accurate, ambitious, reliable; desires $18-$20. W 313 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and expert accountant, 8 years' experience, wishes to connect with a good concern; best of references. R. H., 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Importer's expert bookkeeper wants evening work on books, &c. Dale, 12 East 33d St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; advanced age; competent and reliable. Address Z 268 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—You can use forceful, industrious, college-trained bookkeeper, office worker, typewriter. W 310 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17 years old, bright, energetic, and willing, seeks employment as office boy. X 104 Times.

BOY, 17 years of age, a graduate of evening public school, who is anxious and willing to work, wishes a position; two months' experience in office work; references. (J. R.) F. B., 197 East Broadway.

BOY, 17 years of age, desires position at anything where he can advance; willing to start low and work hard; can furnish best of references. (O. N.) F. B., 197 East Broadway.

BOY, 16, public school graduate, neat, intelligent, and willing worker, seeks office position. (D. M.) F. B., 197 East Broadway.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, 18, thorough, practical business training, neat and accurate, desires position with advancement; best references. X 110 Times.

BUTLER, &c.—Give me chance; who appreciates honest, capable Japanese butler and valet? Best reference. H. Su, 41 East 19th St.

CARETAKERS.—By refined couple, no incumbrances; highest references. Economy, A 207 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; single; strictly sober; reliable; don't smoke; first-class mechanic; can do repairing to save shop expenses; drive any make car; five years' experience; best private references; wages moderate. Address F. C., 263 West 125th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young intelligent man wishes position as chauffeur, no joy rider, but a careful driver; can make any necessary repairs. Benjamin Danielson, 420 16th St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, 20, desires position; makes own repairs; city or country; with private family. H. Freund, 146 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Irish, married, no children, wishes a position with private family; best reference. Chauffeur, F. D., 95 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; experience and reference. John Casella, 111½ East 75th.

COMPANION and COURIER TO CONVALescent.—Young man employed by foremost neurologists, with long and trained experience in nervous disorders, capable of taking full charge of young patient intending to travel abroad; good linguist, economic, and experienced traveler; highest credentials, just disengaged. C. D. M., E 148 Times.

CORRESPONDENT AND ADV. MAN. Young advertising man desires position with manufacturer, all or part time. A writer of good copy for circular letters, folders and advertisements. Good personality, a Christian; no tobacco.

Several years' experience as stenographer and bookkeeper. High grade references. Interview desired to show samples of copy. X 114 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT, familiar with modern cost accounting methods, bookkeeping and accountancy, seeks managng position with good prospects; mechanically inclined; best references. X 119 Times.

GARDNER, superintendent on gentleman's country home; single, honest, willing worker; salary expected, $45 per month and board; strictly temperate; references. Address J. Sherfeil, 685 Wales Av., Bronx, N. Y.

HIGH-GRADE SALESMAN, (dry-goods man,) well known to department store buyers Southern States, also Middle West, wants manufacturers' or importers' lines that demand instant attention. Room 50, 51 Leonard St., City.

JANITOR, Superintendent, wishes position in high-class elevator apartment or office; willing, active; mechanic; own tools. Supt., 606 West 137th St

JAPANESE.—Young, competent; cook, butler, valet; able take entire charge gentleman's place; three years last position. K. H., 203 East 48th.

LAWYER desires employment, with mercantile house or corporation, to take charge of collections, correspondence, etc. W 316 Times Downtown.

MR. EXECUTIVE. Is your organization working as smoothly as you could wish? Are your administrative methods producing satisfactory results? If not, would you like to learn how to get rid of their defects? A seasoned man, who knows how, will explain how you can do this if you will address him at A 210 Times Downtown.

PAINTER, DECORATOR, MECHANIC, with executive experience. At reference, wishes steady position with apartment, hotel, or department store. Canzoniero, Tel. 8090 Riverside.

SALESMAN—American, with established Canadian trade; Toronto office wants A1 novelty line; strictly commission basis; references. A. Earle, 505 McKinnon Bldg., Toronto, Canada.

STENOGRAPHER (21) desires to connect in secretarial capacity with executive of important corporation; salary $20 week. H. S. M., 3,525 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN, German, wants situation; anything; strictly temperate; references. B., 103 East 114th St.

TUTOR, young man, graduating college; experienced tutor; desires position; tutor or traveling companion; would go abroad; highest references. W 317 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position with chance for advancement; neat, accurate; references. A 206 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS. High-Grade Office Helpers. BOOKKEEPERS. Office Service Co., (Agency.) STENOGRAPHERS. 149 B'way. Tel. 3499 Cort.

JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 826 6th Av.—We furnish only the most finished and reliable servants. Tel. 3080—Bryant.

Domestic.

BOND $1,000.—Old Dominion Agency, 88 West 134th St. Guarantee A1 colored help. 1119 Harlem.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress; very willing, obliging. Charles Wilson Agency, 141 East 57th. Tel. 2224 Plaza

CHAMBERMAID and laundress; competent; reliable. Charles Wilson Agency, 141 East 57th. Tel. 2224 Plaza.

CHAMBERMAID.—English; neat young woman. Charles Wilson Agency, 141 East 57th. Tel. 2224 Plaza.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, (thoroughly investigated,) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. Phone 4786—Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP, select, furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,220 5th Av. Harlem 6370.

COMPETENT cooled help of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 12 West 99th St. Riverside 1538.

COOK, $30; waitress, $25; houseworker, German, (no laundry,) $25; Scotch untrained nurse girl. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Schuyler 4298.

COOK.—Swedish; competent; $35. Charles Wilson Agency, 141 E. 57th. Tel. 2224 Plaza.

COUPLES.—Cook, general houseworkers; experienced; colored; city, country. Instant Relief Agency, Phone 7288 Morning.

A.—Japanese Employment Agency, 844 6th Av. —Efficient butlers, valets, cooks, houseworkers; also chauffeurs; for discriminating people. Telephone Bryant 7709.

JAPANESE - AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY furnishes excellent servants to people. 77 West 44th St.

JENSEN'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY offers first-class help, all kinds, male and female, public and private. 'Phone Greeley 3590.

KITCHEN MAID, Swedish; young, strong; $20. Charles Wilson Agency, 141 East 57th. Tel. 2224 Plaza.

LAUNDRESS, Swedish-Finn; competent; experienced. Charles Wilson Agency, 141 East 57th. Tel. 2224 Plaza.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied; day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Large, medium-sized rooms; gentlemen; couple; table guests accommodated; references.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Sunny room; running water; telephone; good table.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large rooms, second floor; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

29TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; running water; exceptionally good board; refined surroundings; telephone.

44TH ST., 280 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms; including board; $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 795—Bryant.

Reliability.

A regular user of the Help Wanted columns commented the other day upon the reliability of the advertising columns of The New York Times and asked if each advertisement is investigated.

This is not practicable or necessary, but each advertisement is scrutinized. Advertisers of doubtful propositions have come to realize that The New York Times WILL NOT ACCEPT unreliable, fraudulent or objectionable copy. The offer of $100.00 by The New York Times for evidence leading to conviction of fraudulent advertisers does not cheer them. However, when advertisements are offered to The New York Times they are thoroughly examined and if found to be spurious, the business is politely but promptly rejected.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

47TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive large room and bath; single rooms; reference; table guests.

47TH ST., 53 WEST. Large and small rooms; private baths; exclusive.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and single rooms; private baths; telephone; table first class; moderate.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; first-class table; table guests.

57TH, 325 WEST. Handsomely furnished, large room; excellent service.

58TH ST., 15 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, private baths; electricity; references; board optional.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric light; private bath; superior table; references.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; drawing room; hot water supply, room; telephone; references.

269 WEST 70TH ST. Attractive rooms; 'phone; Sub.; board optional.

120 WEST 71ST ST. Attractive rooms; baths, electricity. Col. 1748.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; every convenience; excellent table; Subway, "L," trolley.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near elevated and Subway; references; telephone 1336 Columbus.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Rooms, double, single; private bath; refined surroundings; board optional; references; telephone.

75TH ST., 139 WEST.—Delightful, sunshiny room, with exceptional table; appointments of refined home; limited number table boarders; references.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, high-class house; parlor dining; excellent table; reference.

78TH ST., 168 WEST.—Lovely rooms; improvements; excellent table; central location; private family; board optional.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large and hall, sunny, heated rooms; bath; gentlemen; private family.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Large second-story front room, suitable for two; convenient Subway, L; references.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny rooms; excellent table; references; table board. V. & R.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Refined Jewess house, first-class rooms and board; table guests; reasonable.

82D, 47 WEST.—Clean, cheerful, large or small rooms, and excellent cooking; reasonable terms.

50-52 WEST 82D ST. Attractive room for attractive people. Schuyler 8397.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Beautiful large room, southern exposure; small room; excellent board; table guests.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; suitable two gentlemen, couple; excellent home cooking; Jewish family.

87TH, 135 WEST.—Select house; beautiful front room, suitable two; excellent table; electricity, telephone.

93D, 128-130 WEST, Hollan House.—Rooms, comfortably furnished; parlor dining room; table guests.

93D ST., 304 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished double and single rooms; table a specialty.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Medium sized room, with excellent board for gentleman; Jewish family; references.

113TH ST., 544 WE

COLLEGE AS A MEANS OF STIFLING THOUGHT

Owen Johnson, Whose Story Analyzes Life at Yale, Explains His Criticisms.

VITAL PROBLEMS IGNORED

Student Organizations' Power Has Made of College Life a Mere Social Experience, He Says.

When Owen Johnson, the writer of stories and plays, took Dink Stover, the "Varmint," hero of his Lawrenceville story, and entered him as a freshman at Yale, it was immediately apparent that he proposed to make the sequel a serious commentary on the undergraduate life at New Haven.

But the current installment of the serial, appearing in the April issue of McClure's Magazine, is far more than that, for it contains a vigorous arraignment of the whole scheme of social organization as it exists in the large colleges of the East, an attack that will probably receive wide discussion, coming, as it does, not from the outside, as in the case of the Crane criticisms, but from one who was an active undergraduate at Yale in the class of 1900, and who loved and loves that college dearly.

The burden of the criticism is that the social organization of the colleges has so overwhelmed them that the intellectual life has been choked out.

Since "Stover at Yale" purports to be fiction, the criticism, for the most part, is put in the mouth of one of the characters, Brockhurst, who delivers it vigorously to a pipe-smoking roomful of dazed companions. It is understood that the character of Brockhurst, who goes through Yale stubbornly independent of the whole social scheme of things, was drawn in no small part from one Hunt, a classmate of Mr. Johnson, who later became the fighting District Attorney of Cincinnati and is now the Mayor out there. It was not hard to guess that Brockhurst, however violently, was stating Mr. Johnson's own point of view—not his whole point of view, but one with which he thoroughly sympathizes. He confirmed this suspicion yesterday in the course of an interview.

The discussion in Stover's room had given rise to the question why the undergraduates were all so totally oblivious to the things that go on in the world about them.

Indifferent to Big Issues.

"Just look at the questions that are coming up; popular election of Senators, income tax, direct primaries—it's like building over the Government again. And no one here cares or knows what's doing. I say, why?"

This question was put by one of the crowd.

"There may be fifty-two reasons for it," said Brockhurst in his staccato, biting way. "One is, our colleges are all turning into social clearing houses, and every one is too absorbed in that engrossing task to know what happens outside; second is the fact that our universities are admirably organized instruments for the prevention of learning."

With this the arraignment was launched, and before he was through Brockhurst had said:

"All education does to-day is to develop the memory at the expense of the imagination. It says, 'Here are so many pounds of Greek, Latin, mathematics, history, literature. Our problem is in four years to pass them through the heads of these hundreds of young barbarians, so that they will come out with a lip knowledge.'"

So spoke Brockhurst, but it was Mr. Johnson himself who enlarged upon it yesterday at his apartment on West Sixty-seventh Street. Did he think that the intellectual weakness of the college was due to the social system?

"Indirectly I do," he said. "Do you know that it is really absurdly easy to go through an American college to-day, as far as the curriculum is concerned? Any one who can't get a degree here must have some inherited idiocy. The trouble is, I think, that in the last twenty years, instead of being regarded as an intellectual opportunity, college life has been regarded as a social experience. The undergraduates have organized college life and run away with it.

How Fraternities Evolved.

"The fraternities and secret societies, which were formerly intellectual in their purpose and leanings, were the convenient instruments at hand when the great social struggle outside swept into the colleges and overwhelmed them. They were supported in opposition to the spontaneous democracy that finds its natural leaders and natural groupings. With the social movement in possession everything became closely organized, for the sake of the gradations and positions which organization gives.

"The organization chokes out everything else. It is all-absorbing. Do you know that last year of the forty men who went out to 'heel' The Yale News at the fiercest part of the competition, some had to drug themselves to keep going, and this year, the Dean tells me, they had to put the competitors on their oath not to work for The News between midnight and 7 in the morning.

"Face to face with the social movement, the authorities perceived a different body before them. At first they sheltered themselves behind the convenient excuse of non-interference with undergraduate activities, and so allowed the social system to assume the proportions of a property institution. The property so owned at Yale alone is valued at $1,000,000. Instead of taking drastic measures they allowed the system to build up to a strength that would make any university head quail. To them it is as the tariff question to a Republican President. They are afraid to touch it, and while they know and must admit that the men learn nothing and are only bluffing their way along, they find what comfort they can in talking of natural American ambition and calling the college a 'school for character.'"

Mr. Johnson, who is making a special study of the problems outlined in "Stover at Yale," was not ready yesterday to discuss the remedy.

"I believe the treatment need not lie in surgical operations, so to speak," he said, "and I believe it will lie along the line of a raised standard of scholarship."

What Did They Know of Music?

In Mr. Johnson's story, Brockhurst hammers home his ideas upon his group of classmates by riddling them with questions as to the amount of their learning, a torrent of examination that leaves the men gasping and leads one of them to cry, finally and feebly, "Help! Great Scott, what do we know?" Brockhurst runs through the fields of learning, music, architecture, religion, and his questions bring only accusing silence.

"First, music. I won't ask you the tendencies and theories of the modern schools—you won't know that such a thing as a theory in music exists. You know the opera of 'Carmen'—good old Toreador Song! Do you know the name of the composer? One hand—Bob Story. Do you know the history of its reception? Do you know the sources of it? Do you know what Bach's influence was in the development of music? Did you ever hear of Leoncavallo, Verdi, or that there is such a thing as a Russian composer? Absolute silence. You have a hazy knowledge of Wagner, and you know that Chopin wrote a funeral march. That is your foothold in music; there you balance, surrounded by howling waters of ignorance."

Who was Swedenborg? What did they know of Taine? What did they know of the spread of Socialism in Germany? Who were Spinoza, Holman Hunt, Bizet, and Bossuet? Few could answer any of his questions. Most could answer none. He poured out his scorn.

"You have no general knowledge, no intellectual interests; you haven't even opinions; and at the end of four years of 'education' you will march up and be handed a degree—Bachelor of Arts. Magnificent! And we Americans have a sense of humor. Do you wonder why I repeat that our colleges are splendidly organized institutions for the prevention of learning? No, sir; we are business colleges, and the business of our machines is to stamp out so many business men a year, running at full speed and in competition with the latest devices in Cambridge and Princeton!"

Later, when Brockhurst had subsided a little, he said:

"Of course, the main trouble here is—and there is no blinking the fact—that the colleges have surrendered unconsciously a great deal of their power to the growing influence of the social organization. In a period when we have no society in America, families are sending their sons to colleges to place themselves socially. Some of them carry it to an extreme, even directly coaching their sons to make certain clubs at Princeton or Harvard, or a senior society here. It probably is very hard to control, but it's going to turn our colleges more and more, as I say, into social clearing houses."

Calls "Frats" Idol Worship.

And later this same Brockhurst launches forth against the cherished traditional secrecy of the secret societies at Yale. He calls it idol worship.

"What was an idol? An ordinary chunk of marble. When did it become sacred and awe-inspiring? When it had been placed in an inner shrine of shrines, removed from the public, veiled in shadows, obscured by incense, guarded by solicitous guards. The stone is still a stone, but the populace is convinced.

"Cases are parallel. A group of us come together for the purpose of debate and discussion. No one notices it beyond a casual thought. Suddenly we surround ourselves with mystery, appear on the campus with a sensational pin stuck in our cravats, a bat's head or a gallows; and when, marvelously enough, some one asks us what the dickens we are wearing, we turn away, instantly it becomes known that something so deadly secret has begun that we have sworn to shed our heart's blood before we allow the holy, sacred name of Bat's Head or Gallows Bird to pass our lips!

"The harm is that this mumbo-jumbo, fee-fi-fo-fum, high-cockalorum business is taken seriously. It's the effect on the young imagination that comes here that is harmful. Dink, I tell you, and I mean it solemnly, that when a boy comes here to Yale, or any other American college, and gets the flummery in his system, believes in it—surrenders to it—so that he trembles in the shadow of a tomb-like building, doesn't dare to look at a pin that stares him in the face, is afraid to pronounce the holy, sacred name—when he's got to that point he has ceased to think, and no amount of college life is going to revive him. It's wrong, fundamentally wrong; it's a crime against the whole moving spirit of university history—the history of struggle for the liberation of the human mind.

"We would strip them of all nonsense; in fact, that is their weakness, not their strength, and it is all unnecessary. This is what I'd do: drop the secrecy—this extraordinary muffled breathless guarding of an empty can—retain the privilege any club has of excluding outsiders, stop this childishness of getting up and leaving the room if some old lady happens to ask are you a Bones man or a Keys man.

The conversation comes to a close with Dink and Brockhurst walking past "the lugubrious bulk" of the home of Skull and Bones, Yale's most famous secret society, of which President Taft is a member.

"There you are!" cries Brockhurst. "Look at it! It's built of the same stone as other buildings; it has in it what secret? Go up, young Egyptian, to its mystery, in awe and reverence, young idol worshipper of thirty centuries ago."

"Hang it, Brocky, it does get me," said Stover, with a short laugh.

"Curious," said Brockhurst, turning away. "The architecture of these sacred tombs is almost invariably the suggestion of the dungeon—the prison of the human mind."

Athletics a Democratic Force.

Owen Johnson is the son of Robert Underwood Johnson, editor of the Century Magazine. He went to Lawrenceville, as Stover did, and in Yale he was the Chairman of the Yale Literary Magazine for the class of 1900. He is a member of Alpha Delta Phi. One of his most recent literary productions was the English version of "The Return from Jerusalem," used by Mme. Simone during her recent engagement at the Hudson Theatre.

In all his criticism and comment on the colleges this critic has nothing to say against the oft-attacked athletics.

"They're the great leveler," he said yesterday, when it was pointed out to him. "They're the one democratic force at work."

Mr. Johnson was asked if he did not think the questions fired by Brockhurst rather too stiff, rather too erudite, for a fair test.

"Well, I don't know," he said. "A French or German university man could have answered them all. It would have been primer stuff over there."

MEDICAL STUDENTS HELD.

Brooklyn Youths Charged with Burglary, Remanded for Examination.

Oscar M. Jacobs and Pierre C. Gibbons, the two Brooklyn medical students charged with attempting to rob an apartment building at 409 Washington Avenue, that borough, on Saturday afternoon, were held without bail yesterday for examination to-day by Magistrate Naumer, in the Gates Avenue Court.

Detective Denis O'Neill of the Classon Avenue Station was attacked by Jacobs when he arrested him in the Washington Avenue apartment house, and Jacobs was charged with felonious assault, in addition to burglary.

Acting Captain Coughlin is trying to find the owners of some of the unidentified articles found in Jacobs's rooms. Admissions made by the prisoners to Capt. Coughlin after their arrest have convinced him that he has the thieves responsible for a number of daylight robberies in the Bedford and Hill sections of Brooklyn.

CHICAGO OPERA RECEIPTS BIG.

More Than $1,000,000 for the Season—Garden and Tetrazzini Re-engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 24.—With the statement that the receipts for the past season of the Chicago Grand Opera Company had exceeded the million-dollar mark, Andreas Dippel, General Manager of the company, settled an anxiously awaited question to-night by the announcement that Mary Garden and Luisa Tetrazzini have been re-engaged and will sing with the Chicago company next season. It was also announced that Cleofonte Campanini, the musical director of the company during the present season, will conduct next year.

Mr. Dippel stated that he had just signed a contract with Mme. Celia Gagliardi of the Royal Opera House in Madrid. For several seasons she has been the reigning singer in the Spanish capital, and her fame has spread over all Europe.

Another engagement of unusual interest is that of M. Muratore, premier tenor of the Paris Grand Opéra, who for some time has been the idol of the Parisians. For the last five years Mr. Dippel has been endeavoring to bring M. Muratore to America. Mme. Julia Claussen, prima donna contralto of the Royal Opera in Stockholm, and Miss Helen Stanley, an American girl, who has been winning laurels at the Municipal Opera House in Wuerzberg, have also been engaged.

Mr. Dippel stated that during the twenty weeks of the company's engagement in this city, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Milwaukee, St. Louis, St. Paul, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh the receipts were over $1,000,000.

MRS. C. H. SEWARD DROWNED.

Body of Brooklyn Woman Found on Shore of Seneca Lake.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 24.—The body of Mrs. C. H. Seward of Brooklyn was found on the shore of Seneca Lake at Watkins, late this afternoon.

Mr. Seward and his wife had been patients at the Glen Springs Sanitarium. Whether Mrs. Seward met her death by accident is not known. She had not been out in a boat, nor had she been seen near the lake.

The body had been in the water about two hours.

$4,450 More for Cleveland Memorial.

Special to The New York Times.

CALDWELL, N. J., March 24.—The Cleveland memorial fund, which is to be used to purchase the house in Caldwell in which Grover Cleveland was born, has been increased in the last week by $4,450. Contributions of $500 each were made by George W. Perkins, Cleveland H. Dodge, Thomas A. Buckner, John E. Andrus, David R. Francis, and Charles N. Fairchild. Contributions of $250 were pledged by Oscar N. Straus, William Solomon, Alexander E. Orr, Norman B. Ream, and Mrs. Daniel Lamont.

SCOUTS MAY ATTEND SLAIN LAD'S FUNERAL

Would Thus Express Their Regret for the Shooting of Henry Luckhardt by Their Comrade.

PLACE FLAG ON HIS COFFIN

Prisoner Says He Fired Because Dead Boy Mocked Him—Not One of the Boy Scouts of America.

The American Boy Scouts of the Gen. George B. McClellan Troop of the Bronx, an organization in no way identified with the Boy Scouts of America, expressed keen regret yesterday for the killing of nine-year-old Henry Luckhardt of 3,543 Third Avenue by one of their members last Saturday. Last night the Captain of the troop, Paul C. Quinn of 382 East 168th Street, with a delegation of Boy Scouts, called at the Luckhardt home, and placed a wreath and an American flag on the coffin of the dead boy.

Capt. Quinn told Mr. Luckhardt that the members of the scout troop wished to attend the funeral of his son to-morrow, and march behind the body to the cemetery. Mr. Luckhardt told Capt. Quinn he would consider the proposal, and let him know his decision to-day. The Boy Scout responsible for young Luckhardt's death is twelve-year-old Maitland Jarvis, son of Morris R. Jarvis of 1,136 Clay Avenue. He is in the custody of the Children's Society.

Henry Luckhardt, his ten-year-old brother William, and John Lightner, a neighbor of the same age, were returning home with spring water they had obtained at Morris Avenue and 167th Street. When the boys were crossing a hill on a vacant lot near Findley Avenue and 169th Street, they met five other boys, one of whom wore a scout's uniform and carried a rifle. The scout, they said, commanded them to throw up their hands. Henry did not obey, and was shot in the stomach, dying soon afterward.

Detectives McCarten and O'Mara arrested Jarvis at his home at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning and charged him with the shooting. When the detectives awoke the boy he admitted the shooting, but said he had shot the boy in the hand. Luckhardt, he declared, had thrown stones at him, and made fun of his scout uniform. He had told his parents nothing of the shooting.

Capt. Quinn told yesterday what he knew about the shooting. Jarvis, he said, had joined the scouts' organization a short time ago. The boy was well behaved and was a "first class boy," which, Capt. Quinn explained, was a title for good conduct. Capt. Quinn said the troop, which has a membership of thirty-five, had arranged to go on a "hike" Saturday afternoon. The troop assembled at 2 o'clock at their headquarters in the basement of the Morrisania Presbyterian Church, at 1,203 Washington Avenue, of which the Rev. W. F. Johnston is the pastor. Jarvis was there with a rifle, and two other boys also had rifles, although the rules of the organization prohibit boys from taking rifles on their outings.

Capt. Quinn did not accompany them on the "hike," but left them in charge of 15-year-old Frank Miller of 1,385 Franklin Avenue and another youth, John McGee, of Franklin Avenue and 180th Street. Before starting on the "hike" young Jarvis fired off his rifle in the air several times. Capt. Quinn said he thought the boy was using blank cartridges. He said if he had known that the boy was going to take the weapon with him he would have taken it away from him. He said that there had been times when the scouts had indulged in target practice, but at such times, he said, only a single gun was used, which he owned. He did not allow the boys to use it without his supervision. He loaded the gun himself, he said, and stood beside the boy when the gun was being handled.

The rifle with which Luckhardt was shot belonged to Edwin Crawford, a member of the Naval Reserves, of 445 East 167th Street. Maitland Jarvis is acquainted with Mr. Crawford. The boy called at the house several days ago and told the Crawford family he wished to borrow the rifle for the Captain of his troop. Maitland called at the house the day of the outing and got the gun from Mrs. Crawford. After the shooting he returned to the house. Mr. Crawford's mother met him at the door.

"Here's your gun," he said, and placed it against the wall. Mrs. Crawford said he left the house whistling. The police learned that he did not get any ball cartridges at the house, and that the rifle was unloaded when he got it.

Maurice Jarvis, his father, called at the Coroner's office and pleaded that his boy be allowed to go home to his mother, who is prostrated. Coroner Schwannecke refused his request. Young Jarvis, the police declared yesterday, does not know that the boy he shot is dead. Coroner Schwannecke has subpoenaed witnesses for this morning.

HOLD WOMEN FOR STEALING.

Mrs. Powell, Arrested with Daughter, Attempts Suicide in Cell.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Making a rope of her shirtwaist and fastening it around her neck in the seclusion of a cell, Mrs. Margaret E. Powell attempted suicide by hanging in the Western Police Station early this morning, when she learned that her identity had been established and that strong evidence had been found against her on a charge of shoplifting.

Search of her home revealed nearly $5,000 worth of dry goods, shoes, and millinery which are said to have been stolen from local department stores.

Mrs. Powell and her eldest daughter, Helen Powell, were arrested in Stewart & Co.'s store yesterday afternoon by detectives, who charged them with stealing two gold watches. The women gave the name of Rich.

It was after Mrs. Powell learned that her youngest daughter, ten years old, had given her true name and address in response to questioning by detectives that she attempted to hang herself. The police say that Helen Powell is engaged to a young man at Scranton, Penn., and the date for their marriage is April 17.

Besides the Powell home, a small store on McHenry Street was searched, and a patrol wagon made two trips to carry the articles to Headquarters. Furs and bolts of silk, cloth, mohair, and other dress goods are piled on tables, desks, and chairs.

SEEK YOUNG HOLD-UP MEN.

Who Covered Storekeeper with Guns and Took His Day's Receipts.

The police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station are seeking three young men who escaped on Saturday night last after assaulting and robbing Max Rosenberg, 25 years old, in his grocery at 404 East Seventy-fourth Street. More than $25 was taken from a cash drawer after Rosenberg had been held up at the points of four revolvers by two young men, while a third remained on the sidewalk outside the store.

Rosenberg succeeded in knocking a revolver from the hand of one of the youths and ran into the street, where he was assaulted by a third. As he lay on the sidewalk in a dazed condition the cash drawer in the store was forced open and the day's receipts were taken.

HELP TUBERCULOSIS FIGHT.

Association Shows What Newspapers Are Doing to Aid It.

One and a half million inches of space in the columns of the newspapers and magazines of this country are being devoted every year to fighting tuberculosis, according to an estimate issued yesterday by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

"If all the space given by American newspapers and magazines in the last year to the fight against tuberculosis were gathered in one paper it would make a newspaper of 6,250 pages," said Dr. Livingston Farrand, Executive Secretary of the National Association. "More than ninety miles of space have been devoted to the fight in the last four years. Publicity is essential in the fight, and when tuberculosis has become a rare disease the American press may justly lay claim to a big share in the achievement."

ACTOR A SUICIDE AT SEA.

Hangs Himself on the Campania in a Fit of Insanity.

In a fit of temporary insanity, brought on by brooding, it was said, over his inability to obtain any more engagements at the English music halls at a living wage, Charles Sterling, a professional athlete, committed suicide on Saturday morning on the Cunard liner Campania, which arrived yesterday, a day late, from Liverpool, owing to stormy weather.

Sterling was a passenger in the second cabin, and was accompanied by a trick dog. His act was known all over Great Britain to music hall audiences as "Sterling and His Dog."

When the Campania was leaving the landing stage in Liverpool at 5 P. M. on Saturday, March 16, for this port, Sterling's wife was there to see him off. She was playing that week at the Olympia Music Hall, and is known on the stage as "Lillian the Beauty." After the ship left Queenstown, Sterling spent two or three hours each day in the butcher's shop, where his dog was cared for by Mercer, the ship's butcher.

By Tuesday Sterling had become so despondent that he could not sleep, and Dr. Robert Bruce, the ship's surgeon, gave him a sedative, which did not have any perceptible effect. On Thursday he was taken to the hospital, forward, which was close to the surgeon's cabin. On Saturday morning, when the orderly went into the hospital to give the patient some broth, he found him in a frenzied state.

"I will kill every man on board," Sterling shouted. "Go and bring me ten of the biggest men you have, and I will kill them first, and then send in the rest in batches. You shall remain to the last."

The orderly reported to the surgeon, and was sent to get the bo's'n and half a dozen sailors to subdue Sterling and put him into a straitjacket. When the men got there with the doctor the bo's'n tried to open the hospital door, but found it blocked by a heavy weight.

After some delay it was broken open, and on going in the doctor discovered that Sterling had barricaded it with a table and a small bureau, and hanged himself from an iron pipe in the bathroom, adjoining, with part of a sheet he had torn up and twisted into a rope. It was evident that he had thrown his watch, money, and papers through the port, which had small iron bars to it inside.

Dr. Bruce worked over the man for an hour and a half, but was unable to resuscitate him. The body was buried at 5 o'clock the same day, when the Campania was about twenty miles east of Nantucket. The butcher took the dog aft to the funeral service, and had great difficulty keeping the faithful animal from jumping overboard after his dead master.

Alfred Buckley, from Derby, England, who was traveling in the second cabin with his sister, died of pneumonia on Saturday morning and was buried an hour before Sterling's funeral took place.

Woman Stricken in the Street.

Mrs. Nora Johnson, 53 years old, of 628 River Road, Lyndhurst, died in the City Hospital, Newark, yesterday, of apoplexy. Mrs. Johnson came here Saturday afternoon to do some shopping, and was stricken while walking in Broad Street. After being carried into a neighboring drug store, an ambulance was summoned and she was removed to the hospital. Her husband was sent for, and was with her when she died.

POLICE KILL HIGHBINDER.

Member of Chinese Tong Shot While Firing at Prisoner.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN JOSE, Cal., March 24—One Chinese highbinder was killed and one seriously wounded in this city to-day while hundreds of people watched the fight.

While Chow Soon, a member of the Sin Suey Ying Tong, was being removed from the city prison to the County Jail, Leo Sun, a member of the Hop Sing Tong, sprang from behind a pillar at the entrance of the fire house and began shooting with two revolvers. Chow Soon, who was between the two policemen, fell at the first shot with a bullet in the thigh. His assailant turned to run into the crowd which had gathered, but before he had taken a dozen steps he fell, riddled with bullets from the policemen's guns. He died two hours later.

A long-standing feud led to the shooting.

SUNDAY DEATH SENTENCE.

Kentucky Jury Condemns Murderer at Usual Hour for Church.

Special to The New York Times.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., March 24.—The first verdict ever returned by a jury in this county on Sunday was this morning, when Tom Slaughter, a negro, was sentenced to death for the murder of Lee Jenkins, a storekeeper.

While songs were being sung in nearby churches the sentence against the negro was being read in the Circuit Court room before a small number of people, who had gathered when it was rumored that the jury had agreed.

The killing occurred Sunday afternoon, Feb. 4. The negro went into the store and asked for some cheese. He complained that the amount given him was not enough for his money. Jenkins said that when the negro called him a lier he had slapped at him, and the negro fired three times. The negro said in court that he fired in self-defense.

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Cloth for 57 suits that usually fetch $25. A Mill Sample Line ¼ and ½ inch blue and gray hairline stripes, neat blue, gray, and brown fancy mixtures. Far superior to all ready-made garments at $30..... $18 To Order

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B'way & 39th St.
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ON ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF
Mr. Marks Arnheim,
STORE WILL BE CLOSED
Monday, March 25th

Wallach Bros.
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | 1195 Broadway, Just below 29th St. | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)
The Home of Hart, Schaffner and Marx Clothes.

"—And the Man Came Back"

A DAY or so ago a smart, youngish sort of chap walked into one of our stores and asked to see our Hart, Schaffner & Marx Spring Overcoats.
We showed him lots, and he seemed to like them. One a raglan—pleased him especially—But he went out, said he had just stopped in to see what we had, that he had always bought his clothes at a certain store and he was going there now—
And the man came back.
Came back, because as he said, "Wallach Bros. advertisements are true—I looked, I did go otherwhere and I could not find the equal of this Hart, Schaffner & Marx Spring Overcoat at anything *like* its price."
What this man found you will find too—it's sure as sure can be.
Come and see yourself—
Spring Suits, $18 to $50. Spring Overcoats, $15 to $40.

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Home Storage Is Unsafe
Any article made of fur which is worth keeping is worth storing with us. Our small minimum charge for pieces of low valuation should save you the trouble of packing them away and remove the possible danger of moths in your home. Repairs and remodeling should be ordered when furs are stored.
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WHIRL OF SOCIETY | A NIGHT WITH THE PIERROTS | THE CAPTIVE
And other International features. Star Cast.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S The play of a Woman's Soul. Thes., 39, bet. B'way & 6 Av. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15. The Bird of Paradise

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15. The Latest Comic Opera Hit! BARON TRENCK

MANHATTAN OP. HO. 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE GIRL FROM RECTOR'S

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LEWIS WALLER in MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Phone 7628 Bryant. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Bought and Paid For

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-m'w. 2:15. BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS

39th ST. Thes., 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15. A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL

LYRIC 42d St. West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. 5TH MONTH LITTLE Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15. Balcony $1, 50. | Orch. $2. Fam. Circle 50c. | $2. BOY BLUE "Dainty, Melodious and Mirthful." —Press.

Broadway Thes., B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15. Reserved Seats 75c., $1, $1.50. Best Seats $2. Weber & Fields Jubilee Co. of 100 in "Hokey Poker" & "Bunty Bulls & Strings."

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15; Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE GAMBLERS By Charles Klein.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 7:30—MEISTERSINGER. Gadski, Wickham; Siezak, Weil, Griswold, Goritz, Reiss, Hinshaw. Conductor, Toscanini.
TUES. EVG. at 8. Special Performance, Double Bill—CAV. RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI. Destinn, Alten, Maubourg; Caruso, Martin, Amato, Gilly, Badia.
WED. at 8:15—BUTTERFLY. Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Scotti, Bada. Conductor, Toscanini.
THURS. at 7:30—WALKUERE. Fremstad, Morena, Homer, Jorn, Griswold, Ruysdale, Cond., Hertz.
FRI. at 8—MONA. Homer, Fornia; Martin, Reiss, Griswold, Murphy, Hinshaw, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
SAT. MAT. at 2—MANON. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Bothier, Reiss, Segurola. Conductor, Toscanini.
SAT. at 8, Sup.—TANNHAUSER. Morena, Fremstad; Siezak, Weil, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
Next Mon. at 8—MONA. Same Cast as above.
GOOD FRIDAY, April 5, MAT. at 1. PARSIFAL.
Seats on Sale this morning at 9 o'clock.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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The most important Concert event of the year
SYMPHONY AND ORATORIO SOCIETIES.
Walter Damrosch and Frank Damrosch, Conductors.
Four Concerts.
1st Concert To-Night at 8:15
Academic Overture, Nanie (Choral).
1st Symphony, Song of Triumph (Choral).
2nd Concert, Wed. Aft., March 27, at 3.
With Mme. Matzenauer, Songs.
Mr. Bachaus, Piano Concerto.
SYMPHONY NO. 3.
At CARNEGIE HALL.
Tickets now on sale at Box Office & 1 W. 34th St. 50c. to $2.

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., March 28 at 8.15
ROYAL ATHENIAN STRONG ORCHESTRA
The Famous "Mondolinata" of Greece, 50c. to $1.50. Management Loudon Charlton.

JAPAN SOCIETY.
EXHIBITION, FLOWER ARRANGEMENT AND GARDENING, HOTEL ASTOR, March 14 to 31.
MONDAY, MARCH, 25th:
Lecture on Cha-no-yu (Tea Ceremony), by Miss Averill, at 11:30 A. M.
Lecture on Ike-bana (Flower Arrangement), by Miss Averill, at 4:30 P. M.
No-mai and Bonseki (Classical Dancing and Miniature Gardening), by Miss Blattner, and Lecture by Mrs. Blattner, at 8:30 P. M.
TUESDAY, MARCH 26th:
Cha-no-yu (Tea Ceremony), by Miss Harada, from 2 to 3 P. M.
By Special Request:
No-mai and Bonseki (Classical Dancing and Miniature Gardening) by Miss Blattner, and Lecture by Mrs. Blattner at 4:30 P. M.

LAST HUNDRED TIMES OF The Garden of Allah at the CENTURY THEATRE, 62d St. & 8th Av. Phone 8800—Col. Evs. 8; Mats. Wed. (pop.) & Sat. 2.
NEXT FRIDAY Doors open at 1 Actors' Fund Benefit
WALLACK'S TO-NIGHT 224th TIME B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. ARLISS in DISRAELI
LITTLE 44th St., W. of B'way. Tel. 3840 Bry. Evs. at 8:45. Mat. Sat. at 2:30. GALSWORTHY'S comedy THE PIGEON
Special Matinees Tues., Wed. & Fri. at 2:30. Kennedy's "TERRIBLE MEEK" & "PALACE OF HAN." EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON in both plays.
ASTOR B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c-$1.50. A GENUINE SENSATION! THE GREYHOUND

New York THEATRE. 45th St. & Broadway. TODAY & Every Day.
Matinee at 2:30. Evenings at 8:30. PRICES THE SAME
LAST TIMES HERE The DAZZLING GORGEOUS Durbar
TOMORROW NIGHT!! TOMORROW NIGHT!
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"The Maine Is Remembered"
FIRST TIME ANYWHERE.
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CAUGHT BY KINEMACOLOR AT HAVANA.

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BRONX 3d Ave. 149th St. Daily Mat. 25c. | A Night in A Turkish Bath Gerald Griffin & Co., others. | Blossom Seeley

GEO. M. COHAN Thes., B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. HIS BEST MUSICAL PLAY. GEO. M. COHAN (HIMSELF) KID BURNS in the revival of 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
Cast incl. SALLIE FISHER as Mary.
GRAND 23 St. & 3 Av. | ROBT HILLIARD "A Fool There Was" | Mat. Wed.

BELASCO 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15. DAVID BELASCO Presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM

REPUBLIC 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. DAVID BELASCO presents THE WOMAN

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5th AVE. B'way, 28th St Daily Mat. 25-50c. | Zelda Sears, Fanny Ward, W. L. Abingdon, Ray Cox, Sophye Barnard, others.

MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Smoking. Evs. 8:15. Robinson's CRUSOE GIRLS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eve., 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2 sharp. BEGINNING TO-NIGHT AT 8 SHARP. The Liebler Co.'s BIG CAST Revival of Oliver Twist
Marie Doro, Constance Collier, Lyn Harding, and Nat C. Goodwin.
HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. First Matinee Sat. at 2:15. TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:15 (FIRST TIME). THE RIGHT TO BE HAPPY with DOROTHY DONNELLY and EDMUND BREESE.
FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs., 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. WHITESIDE IN THE TYPHOON
HARRIS W. 42d Street. Eve. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. THE TALKER
PARK 59th Street, B'way, Columbus Circle. Eve., 8.10. Wed. Mat., Best Seats, $1.50. The Quaker Girl with CLIFTON CRAWFORD
CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. LOUIS MANN in "ELEVATING A HUSBAND."
EXTRA "MATTY NIGHT" THURSDAY with BASEBALL CABARET.
KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Eve., 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. OTIS SKINNER IN AN ARABIAN NIGHT KISMET
New Amsterdam 42d St., nr. Broadway. Mat. Wed. & Sat. TO-NIGHT, Curtain at 8:15 sharp. KLAW & ERLANGER will present THE NEW MUSICAL COMEDY, THE MAN FROM COOK'S
From the French of Maurice Ordonneau. English Book and Lyrics by Henry Blossom. Music by Raymond Hubbell. Staged by Ben Teal.
LIBERTY 42d St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Wed. Mat. 2:15. Best Seats $1.50. HENRY MILLER and a Superb Supporting Company in THE RAINBOW
By E. A. THOMAS.
They are coming in crowds to see it. Which shows, after all, that New York's heart is in the right place.
An entertaining play with a message worth considering and a real play for real people.
GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. Another Cohan & Harris success. C